CITY OF SANTA MARIA

2015 Urban Water Management Plan

UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

May 2016

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

List of Abbreviations

AF	Acre-Feet
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CCWA	Central Coast Water Authority
CII	Commercial, Industrial, Institutional
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DOF	Department of Finance, California
DWR	Department of Water Resources, California
ETo	Evapotranspiration
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPD	Gallons per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCSD	Nipomo Community Services District
SB	Senate Bill
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SMVWCD	Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
SWP	State Water Project
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
ULFT	Ultra Low-Flow Toilet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
YR	Per Year

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 1. Introduction and System Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP") for the City of Santa Maria ("City" or "Santa Maria") is prepared in compliance with Division 6, Part 2.6, of the California Water Code ("CWC") §§ 10610-10656 as last amended by Senate Bill ("SB") 1420, the Urban Water Management Planning Act ("Act"). The original bill was enacted in 1983. SB 1420, which became law in 2014, is the 19th amendment to the bill. Increased emphasis on drought contingency planning, water demand management, reclamation, and groundwater resources has been provided through the updates to the original bill. In addition to some changes in the Act since the last UWMPs were submitted in 2010, there is a continued focus on water use reduction strategies and a requirement to quantify distribution system water loss.

1.2 2015 UWMP Organization

The City last prepared its 2010 UWMP in 2011, as allowed by law. This document is an update to the 2010 UWMP. The 2015 UWMP was restructured following the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") 2015 UWMPs Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers - Final, March 2016 ("Guidebook") (California Department of Water Resources, 2016) and new elements required for the 2015 UWMP have been included. Each chapter in this UWMP follows the outline provided in the Guidebook.

All reporting of water use throughout this report is on a calendar year basis, and all water figures are in units of acre-feet ("AF").

1.3 System Overview

The City is a charter city located in the Santa Maria valley of Santa Barbara County, about 180 miles north of Los Angeles. The City Utilities Department provides water distribution and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to the City and to nearby areas outside of City limits. The unincorporated community of Orcutt receives its water supply from Golden State Water Company ("GSWC"), a private entity.

Historically, the City pumped water from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin") as its sole water supply. The City began receiving State Water Project ("SWP") water from the Central Coast Water Authority ("CCWA") via the Coastal Branch Aqueduct in 1997. The SWP water augments local groundwater supplies and is generally higher-quality water. The Basin is under a court-ordered settlement agreement, further described in ***Chapter 6*** and included as ***Appendix A***. Under this agreement, the City derives its water supply from local groundwater, associated return flows from imported SWP water that may be recaptured in the Basin, and a share of the yield of Twitchell Reservoir operations.

The service area is primarily characterized by residential and commercial land use. ***Figure 1-1*** illustrates the location of the City's system.

Figure 1-1. City of Santa Maria System Location Map

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 2. Plan Preparation

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Under current law, urban water suppliers with more than 3,000 service connections or water use of more than 3,000 AF annually are required to submit to the DWR a UWMP every five years. The City owns a public water system with 20,288 active domestic water service connections[1] producing 12,631 AF of water in 2015. Therefore, the City is required to complete this document as a retail water supplier.

Typically, reports must be submitted by December 31; however, the deadline for adoption of a water supplier's 2015 UWMP is July 1, 2016 (§ 10621(d)). This date is extended from the normal requirement of December 31 in years ending in five and zero (§ 10621(a)) to allow additional time for water suppliers to address the most recent changes in the UWMP requirements.

2.2 Coordination

The City conducted a planning workshop on February 22, 2016 with local water agencies and other diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area. The purpose of the workshop was to receive input during the UWMP development process. ***Appendix B*** contains a copy of the invitees, agenda, and a list of the participants for the planning workshop.

2.3 UWMP Preparation

The City prepared this most recent update to its UWMP. During preparation, documents prepared by the City and other entities were reviewed, and the results of those documents were incorporated as applicable into this UWMP. The list of documents is provided in ***Chapter 11***.

The adopted UWMP is available for public review during regular business hours at the City Utilities Department located at 2065 East Main Street, Santa Maria, California, or on the City website[2]. Copies of the UWMP were submitted to the DWR, cities and counties within the service area, the California State Library, and other applicable agencies within 30 days as required by §§ 10644 and 10645.

1 As of June 30, 2015
2 http://www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 3. System Description

3.1 Service Area Physical Description

The City is bounded on the north by the Santa Maria River and the San Luis Obispo County line. ***Figure 3-1*** illustrates the City's service area and current planned expansion areas. The service area is primarily characterized by residential and commercial land use. The service area boundary also includes developed and underdeveloped land area to the west, south, and east of the City's center.

3.2 Demographics

Although the City's service area currently includes some small portions of unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County, the City limits was chosen to be demographically representative of the whole service area.

According to 2014 United States Census Bureau ("US Census") data estimates, Santa Maria has an average household size of 3.65 persons (United States Census Bureau, 2010). The entire City does not meet the definition of a Disadvantaged Community ("DAC"). The definition of a DAC is a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for Santa Maria is $50,753 in 2014 dollars. The mean household income for California is $61,489 in 2014 dollars. Therefore, the median household income for Santa Maria is 82.5 percent of the statewide annual median household income. However, the Integrated Regional Water Management ("IRWM") DAC mapping tool on the State website (California Department of Water Resources, 2015) shows Santa Maria as having mostly DAC status of one form or another.

Residential developments represent the predominant land uses in Santa Maria. The remaining portion of the City's land use is divided among industrial and commercial uses. Of the residential developments, 63 percent of the existing housing falls into the single-family category and 31 percent of the existing housing falls into the multi-family category (United States Census Bureau, 2015). This preference for single-family housing is expected to continue; however, in the future, development of affordable multi-family housing units may be constructed within the Santa Maria service area and planned expansion areas.

The Santa Maria area has experienced average annual population growth of 2.38 percent between 1992 and 2015. During the last decade, the City's population grew at a rate of 11.8 percent, climbing from 91,313 in 2005 to 102,087 in 2015 (California Department of Finance, 2015). The City is expected to experience average annual population growth of 1.5 percent from 2015 through 2040.

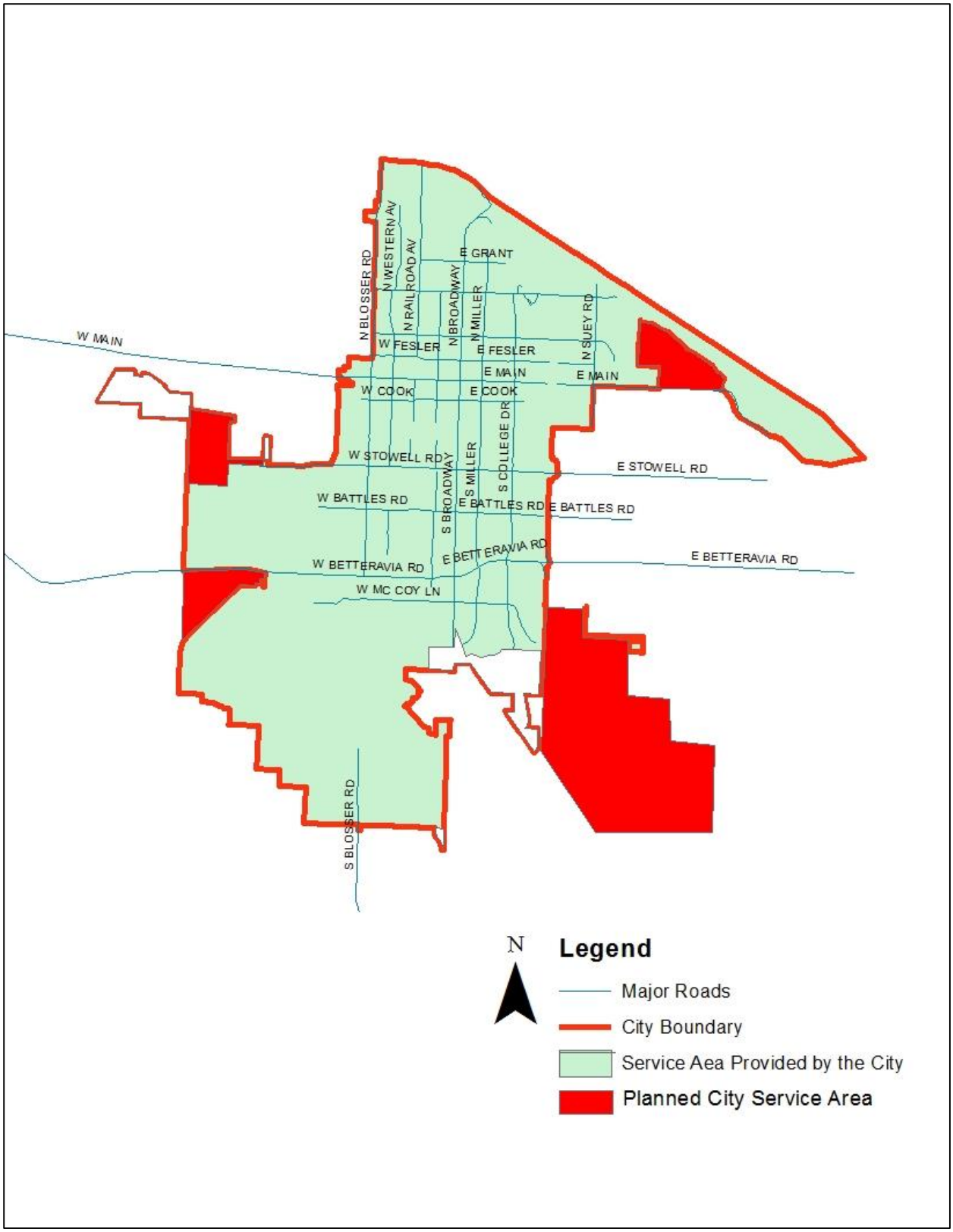


Figure 3-1 Santa Maria's City Service Area

3.3 Service Area Population

A portion of the City's service area lies outside the City limits within unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County. The City provides water to a portion of that unincorporated area, which is approximately 99 acres of land. A small portion comprised of about 96 acres within the City limits is served by GSWC. Overall, the City's service area comprises more than 95 percent of the City area. ***Figure 3-2*** illustrates the City's service area and GSWC's service area.

Following the Technical Methodology 2 described in Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban per Capita Water Use (California Department of Water Resources, 2016), the service area population was estimated. The City is a retail water supplier that falls into the Category 1 supplier, which means the City's actual distribution area overlaps substantially[3] with the City boundary during baseline and compliance years, and has no large privately-supplied customers in its distribution area. Population data published by the California Department of Finance ("DOF") and the US Census served as the basis for population estimates for the City.

Past population data provided by the DOF was used for calculating the historic trends in population dynamics. That data was also used for developing the baseline and target for the water conservation plan. Future DOF data is not available for the City. Data from the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments ("SBCAG") Regional Growth Forecast (Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, 2012) was used to develop estimates of future population within the City. Water demand projections presented in ***Chapter 4*** are based on the population projections provided by SBCAG.

[3] Greater than 95 percent

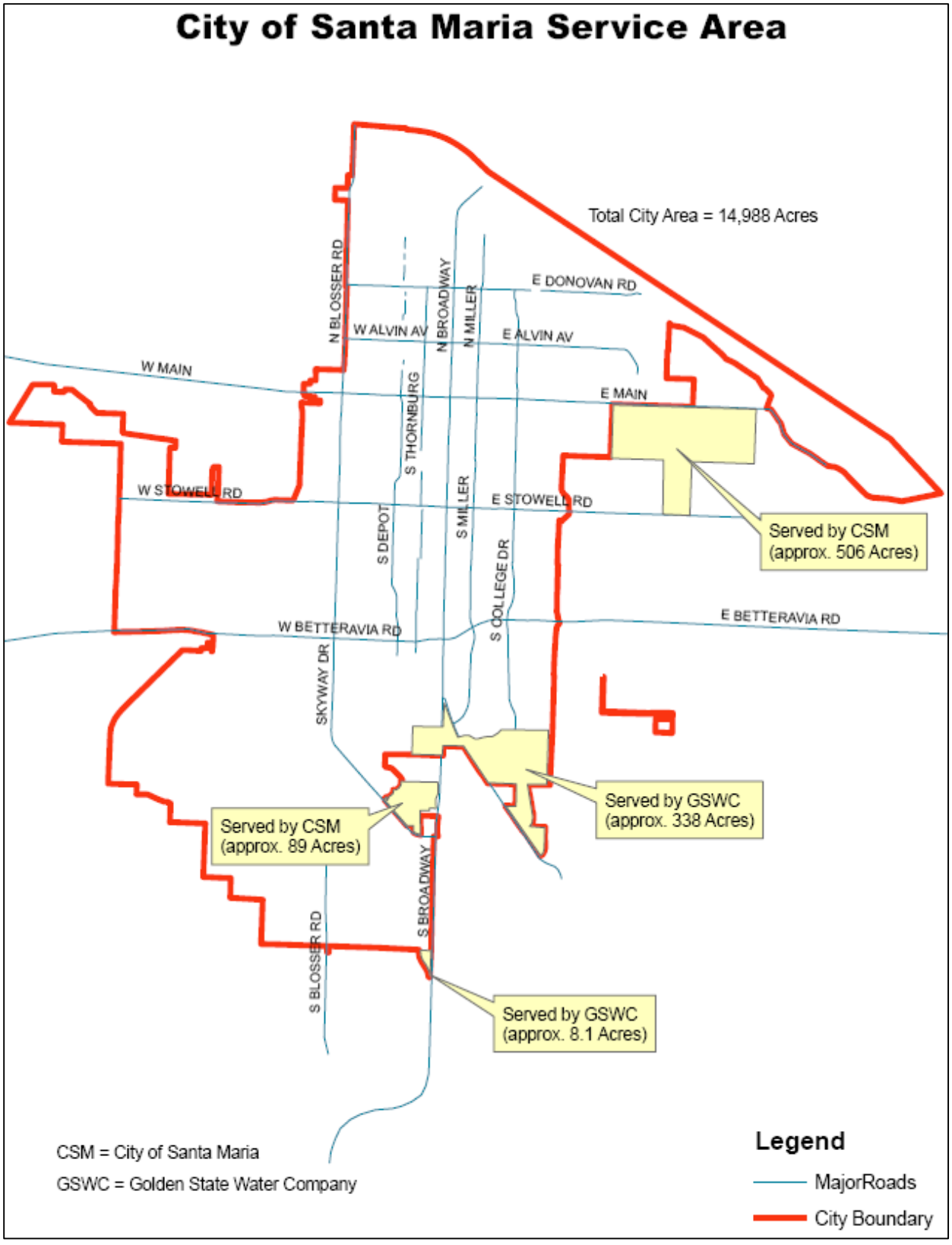


Figure 3-2 Santa Maria's City Service Area

3.4 City of Santa Maria System Population Projections

The population served within the City's boundaries was 99,553 in 2010. The population served within the City's boundaries is expected to reach 141,500 by 2040. A summary of historic and projected population within the Santa Maria's service boundaries is presented in ***Table 3-1***.

The City's 2010 UWMP predicted the 2015 population to reach approximately 102,300, and 2020 population to reach 109,500. The population in 2015 and 2020, as presented in this report, are 102,087 and projected to be 108,800, respectively. The population for year 2015 in the current study is almost identical to the estimates in the previous 2010 report, whereas the population for year 2020 is slightly less than estimated in the previous 2010 report.

The historic population data provided by the DOF was used for 2010 and 2015. The future population projections between 2020 and 2040 are provided by SBCAG, based on the 2010 Census data (Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, 2012).

Table 3-1
Population – Current and Projected

Year	Service Area Population	Data Source
2010	99,553	DOF
2015	102,087	DOF
2020	108,800	SBCAG
2025	117,600	SBCAG
2030	126,300	SBCAG
2035	135,100	SBCAG
2040	141,500	SBCAG

3.5 Service Area Climate

The Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) website maintains historical climate records for 62 years[4] for Santa Maria (Western Regional Climate Center, 2016). ***Table 3-2*** presents the monthly average climate summary based on this 62-year historical data for Santa Maria. In winter, the lowest average monthly temperature is 39-degrees Fahrenheit while the highest average monthly temperature reaches 74 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer, as presented in ***Figure 3-3***. ***Figure 3-4*** presents the monthly average precipitation based on the 62-year historical data.

The rainy season in Santa Maria is from November to March. Monthly precipitation during the winter months ranges from one to two inches. Average annual rainfall is about 13 inches. Low humidity occurs in the summer months from May to October. The moderately hot and dry weather during the summer months typically results in moderately high water demand.

Similar to the WRCC in the Santa Maria area, the California Irrigation Management Information System website tracks and maintains records of evapotranspiration ("ETo"). ETo statistics used

[4] July 1, 1948 to September 30, 2010

for this system also come from the Santa Maria station. ETo is a standard measurement of environmental parameters that affect the water use of plants. ETo is given in inches per day, month, or year, and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of well-watered, cool-season grass that is four to seven-inches tall.

The monthly average ETo is presented in inches in ***Table 3-2***. As indicated, a greater quantity of water evaporates from May through August, which may result in higher water demand (California Irrigation Management Information System, 2015).

Table 3-2
Monthly Average Climate Data Summary for Santa Maria

Month	Standard Monthly Average ETo[1] (inches)	Average Total Rainfall[2] (inches)	Average Temperature[2] (degrees Fahrenheit) Max	Min
January	1.7	2.57	63.2	39.0
February	3.0	2.76	64.3	40.9
March	4.4	2.25	64.8	42.0
April	5.1	1.05	66.9	43.4
May	5.0	0.28	68.3	46.9
June	5.5	0.04	70.6	50.1
July	5.7	0.03	72.8	53.1
August	5.6	0.03	73.3	53.6
September	4.6	0.19	74.4	52.2
October	3.6	0.52	73.5	48.0
November	2.6	1.32	69.3	42.7
December	1.8	1.86	64.3	38.6

Notes
1. Evapotranspiration Overview (ETo) from http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov
2. Rainfall and Temperature data from http://www.wrcc.dri.edu

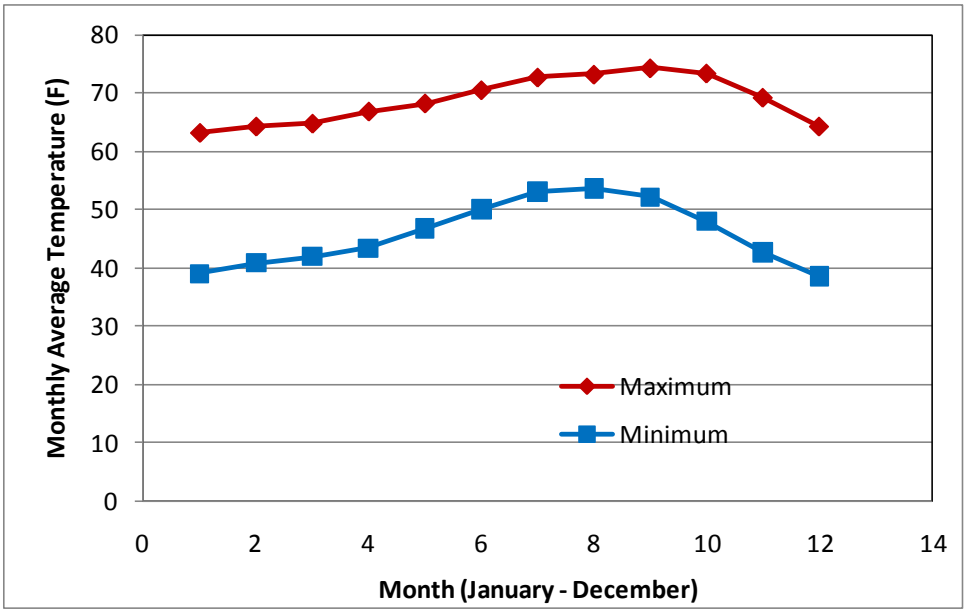


Figure 3-3. Monthly Average Temperature Range in Santa Maria based on 62 Years Historical Data

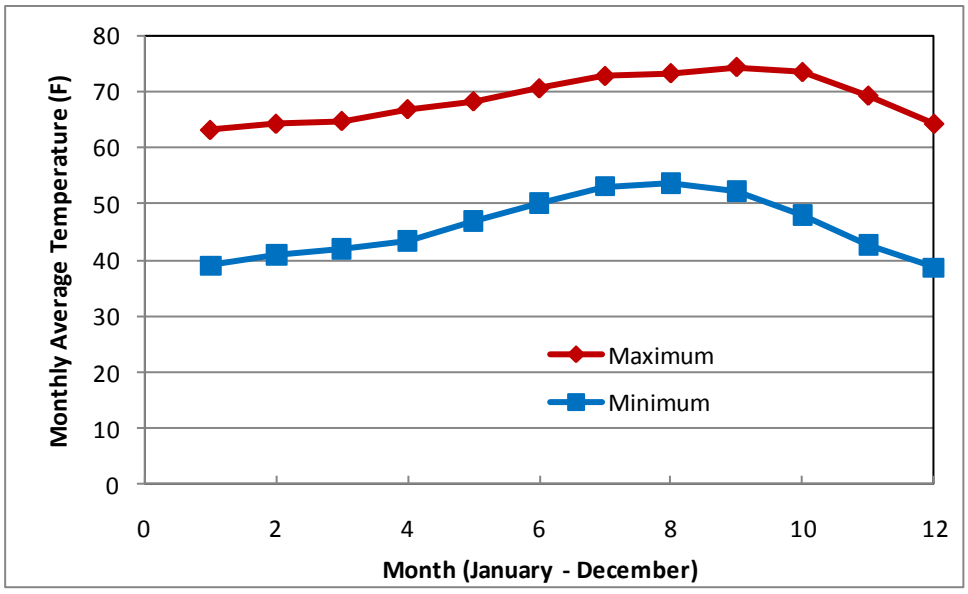


Figure 3-4. Monthly Average Precipitation in Santa Maria based on 62 Years Historical Data

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 4. System Water Use

4.1 Current and Projected Water Use

Actual water use data from 2015 was analyzed to estimate the City's future water use. Past water use is not indicative of future water use due to water use changes brought about by conservation, such as turf removal and low-flow fixtures. Projections for future water use were calculated for the years 2020 through 2040 in five-year increments. Future water demands were estimated using a population-based approach.

Historical water use records from 2015 were analyzed to estimate future water demands. This water use data was sorted by customer type into the following categories: single-family, multi-family, industrial, commercial, institutional, and others. ***Table 4-1*** shows actual 2015 water use data for various categories. ***Tables 4-2 through 4-4*** shows projected water demands for years 2020 through 2040. Population-based projections of the resulting water demand from 2020, 2025, and 2030 to 2040 are provided in ***Tables 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4***, respectively.

Because of conservation measures taken by the City, per capita water use has dropped considerably over time. Per capita water use dropped from over 200 gallons per capita per day ("GPCD") before 1990 to under 110 GPCD in 2015, as shown in ***Figure 3-3***. The population-based projections of the number of service connections, and the resulting water demand from 2020, 2025, and 2030 to 2040, are provided in ***Tables 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4***, respectively. For reference, ***Table 4–5*** quantifies past water use for years 2005 and 2010.

Table 4-1
Water Use – Actual, 2015

Water use sectors	Total
Single-family	5,122
Multi-family	1,822
Commercial	2,199
Industrial	544
Landscape	1,111
Sale to Nipomo	325
Losses	1,211
Total	12,334

Table 4-2
Water Use – Projected, 2020

Water use sectors	Total Volume (AF)
Single-family	5,461
Multi-family	1,943
Commercial	2,344

Water use sectors	Total Volume (AF)
Industrial	580
Landscape	1,184
Sales/exchanges to other agencies	1420
Losses	863
Total	13,795

Table 4-3
Water Use – Projected, 2025

Water use sectors	Total Volume (AF)
Single-family	5,899
Multi-family	2,099
Commercial	2,533
Industrial	627
Landscape	1,280
Sales/exchanges to other agencies	1,820
Losses	942
Total	15,200

Table 4-4
Water Use – Projected, 2030, 2035, and 2040

Water use sectors	2030 Deliveries (AF)	2035 Deliveries (AF)	2040 Deliveries (AF)
Single-family	6,338	6,777	7,101
Multi-family	2,255	2,411	2,526
Commercial	2,721	2,909	3,049
Industrial	673	720	754
Landscape	1,375	1,470	1,540
Sales/exchanges to other agencies	3,420	3,420	3,420
Losses	1,111	1,176	1,224
Total	17,893	18,883	19,614

Table 4-5
Water Use – Past, 2005 and 2010

Water use sectors	2005 Deliveries (AF)	2010 Deliveries (AF)
Single-family	6,994	6,605
Multi-family	2,105	2,231

Water use sectors	2005 Deliveries (AF)	2010 Deliveries (AF)
Commercial	2,813	2,505
Industrial	383	337
Landscape	47	1,054
Sales/exchanges to other agencies	10	340
Losses	1,505	163
Total	13,857	13,235

4.2 Low Income Projected Water Demands

The estimated low-income water use projections for single-family and multi-family housing units are presented in ***Table 4-6***. These projections are included in the overall water use projections provided in ***Tables 4-2 through 4-4***.

Per 2010 US Census data, approximately 18 percent of households belong to the low-income group (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Assuming a continuing trend of 18 percent low income population, 18 percent of the projected water demands are assumed to be for low-income housing.

Table 4-6
Low-Income Projected Water Demands (AF) for City of Santa Maria

Low-Income Water Demands	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Single-family residential	983	1,062	1,140	1,220	1,278
Multi-family residential	350	378	406	434	455
Total	1,333	1,440	1,546	1,654	1,733

4.3 Sales to Other Water Agencies

Table 4-7 provides a summary of projected water sales to other agencies from the City's system. These projected water sales include amounts that the City has agreed to supply to other agencies. The City's water portfolio includes groundwater rights sales to the Orcutt area, interagency potable water exchanges with GSWC, and water sales to the Nipomo Community Services District ("NCSD").

Orcutt groundwater sales are a sale of groundwater rights and do not affect the City's water supply infrastructure. Except for the first 20 AF per year ("YR"), GSWC's potable water exchanges involve an exchange of GSWC's State Water allocation for the City's potable water supply.

Water sales to NCSD involve potable water delivery and use of the City's water supply infrastructure. The agreement between NCSD and the City requires that the City deliver and NCSD pay for a minimum 645 AF for the first year of delivery; 800 AF for years 2 through 5; 1,000 AF for years 6 through 10; and 2,500 AF from year 11 through June 30, 2085.

The City's projected sales to other agencies are included as a portion of the City's total demands in ***Tables 4-2 through 4-4***.

Table 4-7
Sales to Other Water Agencies

	Water Sales						
Water Distributed	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
GSWC	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
NCSD[(1)]	0	314	800	1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
Orcutt	166	473	600	800	900	900	900
Total	186	2,493	2,620	3,320	3,420	3,920	3,920

Notes:
1. NCSD may request delivery of Supplemental Water in excess of the above quantities up to an additional 3,200 AF/YR in accordance with the Wholesale Water Supply Agreement dated 05/07/2013 between the City of Santa Maria and Nipomo Community Services District (City of Santa Maria, 2013)

4.4 Additional Water Uses and Losses

Water losses must be incorporated when projecting total water demand. Water losses are defined as the difference between annual production and supply and annual sales. This includes system losses due to leaks, reservoir overflows, or inaccurate meters, and water used in operations.

In the City's system, from 2010 through 2015, water losses averaged seven percent of the total production varying from two to 10 percent. ***Table 4-8*** provides a summary of current and projected water losses in the City's system. Water loss in 2015 was substantially higher than normal because of a significant water leak. In addition, an audit of accounts showed numerous water meters were not read. Rectifying these two issues will result in a significant reduction in water loss in upcoming years.

Table 4-8
Summary of Water Losses

Water Use Type	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Saline Barriers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Recharge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raw Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
System Losses	1,211	863	942	1,111	1,176	1,224
Total	1,211	863	942	1,111	1,176	1,224

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 5. Baselines and Targets

5.1 Baseline and Targets

As part of the UWMP, regulations require that water suppliers quantify past and current water use and project the total water demand for the water system, including calculations of its baseline[5] water use and interim and urban water use targets. Projections of future water demand allow a water supplier to analyze if future water supplies are adequate, as well as help the agency when sizing and staging future water facilities to meet water use targets. Projected water use, combined with population projections, provide the basis for estimating future water requirements.

5.1.1 Baseline Water Use

Baseline values are determined for the City per DWR methodologies included in the Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (California Department of Water Resources, 2016). Target conservation is based on baseline water use. The baseline period is 10 years, unless the water supplier provided at least 10 percent of its water supply as recycled water. The City does not meet these criteria; therefore, the City must use a 10-year range that ends no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010. The City chose the 10-year baseline period of January 1, 1995 through December 31, 2004.

In addition, water suppliers are required to calculate water use for a five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010. If 95 percent of this figure is over 100 gallons per person per day and less than the other baseline figure, then the 95 percent value becomes the 2020 target. ***Table 5–1*** summarizes the data associated with establishing the baseline period for the City.

Table 5-1
Summary of Base Period Ranges of the City of Santa Maria

Base	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year Base Period	2008 Total Water Deliveries	14,472	AF
	2008 Total Volume of Delivered Recycled Water	0	
	2008 Recycled Water as a percent of Total Deliveries	0	
	Number of Years in Base Period		
	Year beginning Base Period Range	10	Years
	Year ending Base Period Range	1995	
		2004	
5-year Base Period	Number of Years in Base Period	5	Years
	Year beginning Base Period Range	2003	
	Year ending Base Period Range	2007	

[5] Base daily per capita

5.1.2 Water Use Targets

The City adopted Method 1 described in the Guidebook to set its 2015 interim and 2020 water use targets. This method uses 80 percent of the City's baseline per capita water use to calculate the 2020 water use target.

Table 5-2 lists historic population and per capita water use for the 10-year base period. The base per capita water use estimate (as an average for 10 base years) is 148 GPCD. The 2020 target based on Method 1 is 0.8 x 148 GPCD = 118 GPCD.

Table 5-2
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use (10- to 15-year Range) of the City of Santa Maria

Base Period Year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (AF)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year			
Year 1	1995	69,720	13,050	167
Year 2	1996	71,127	12,773	160
Year 3	1997	72,283	12,515	155
Year 4	1998	73,891	11,079	134
Year 5	1999	75,379	11,852	140
Year 6	2000	76,913	12,714	148
Year 7	2001	78,903	12,606	143
Year 8	2002	81,434	13,340	146
Year 9	2003	83,828	13,496	144
Year 10	2004	87,732	13,650	139
Base daily per capita water use				148

Table 5-3 presents historic population and GPCD water use for the five-year period (2003 to 2007). This table indicates the population served and water supplied for each of those years within the five-year range and gross water use for each of the five years. The average base per capita water use estimated for five base years is 142.1 GPCD. This data is used to determine whether the 2020 per capita water use target meets the legislation's minimum water reduction requirement per § 10688.22.

Table 5-3
Base Daily per Capita Water Use (5-year Range) of the City of Santa Maria

Base Period Year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (AF)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year			
Year 1	2003	83,828	13,496	144
Year 2	2004	87,732	13,650	139
Year 3	2005	91,313	13,845	135

Table 5-3
Base Daily per Capita Water Use (5-year Range) of the City of Santa Maria

Base Period Year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (AF)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year			
Year 4	2006	93,385	13,615	130
Year 5	2007	94,408	14,847	140
Base daily per capita water use				138

5.1.3 Minimum Water Use Reduction Requirements

Since the five-year baseline per capita water use per § 10608.12(b)(3) is greater than 100 GPCD, the following calculations are used to determine whether the City's 2015 and 2020 per capita water use targets meet the legislation's minimum water use reduction requirement per § 10608.22:

1. Calculate base daily per capita water use of 138 GPCD using a continuous five-year period ending in December 31, 2007, as presented in ***Table 3-3***.
2. Multiply the 138-GPCD value by 0.95. The resulting value is 131 GPCD. This is the maximum allowable GPCD target in 2020.
3. The 2020 target under Method 1 is 0.8 x 148 = 118 GPCD.
4. Because Method 1 target of 118 GPCD is less than 138.0 GPCD, no further adjustment to 2020 target is required.
5. Set 2020 target of 118 GPCD and 2015 (interim) target as 133 GPCD, halfway towards the 2020 goal.

The 2020 target of 118 GPCD for the City meets the legislation's minimum water use reduction requirement. The City did not adjust its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events. The basis for determining these estimates include population estimates from the DOF website (California Department of Finance, 2015) and water production values from the DWR public water statistics, Form DWR 38.

5.1.4 Target Attainment

The per capita water use target for the City for 2020 is 118 GPCD (i.e., 80 percent of 148 GPCD) with an interim goal of 133 GPCD by the year 2015. ***Figure 5-1*** shows the historical and current per capita water use. This figure shows a 2015 water use of 108 GPCD, so the City has already met its interim target of less than 133 GPCD by December 31, 2015, as well as its 2020 target of 118 GPCD.

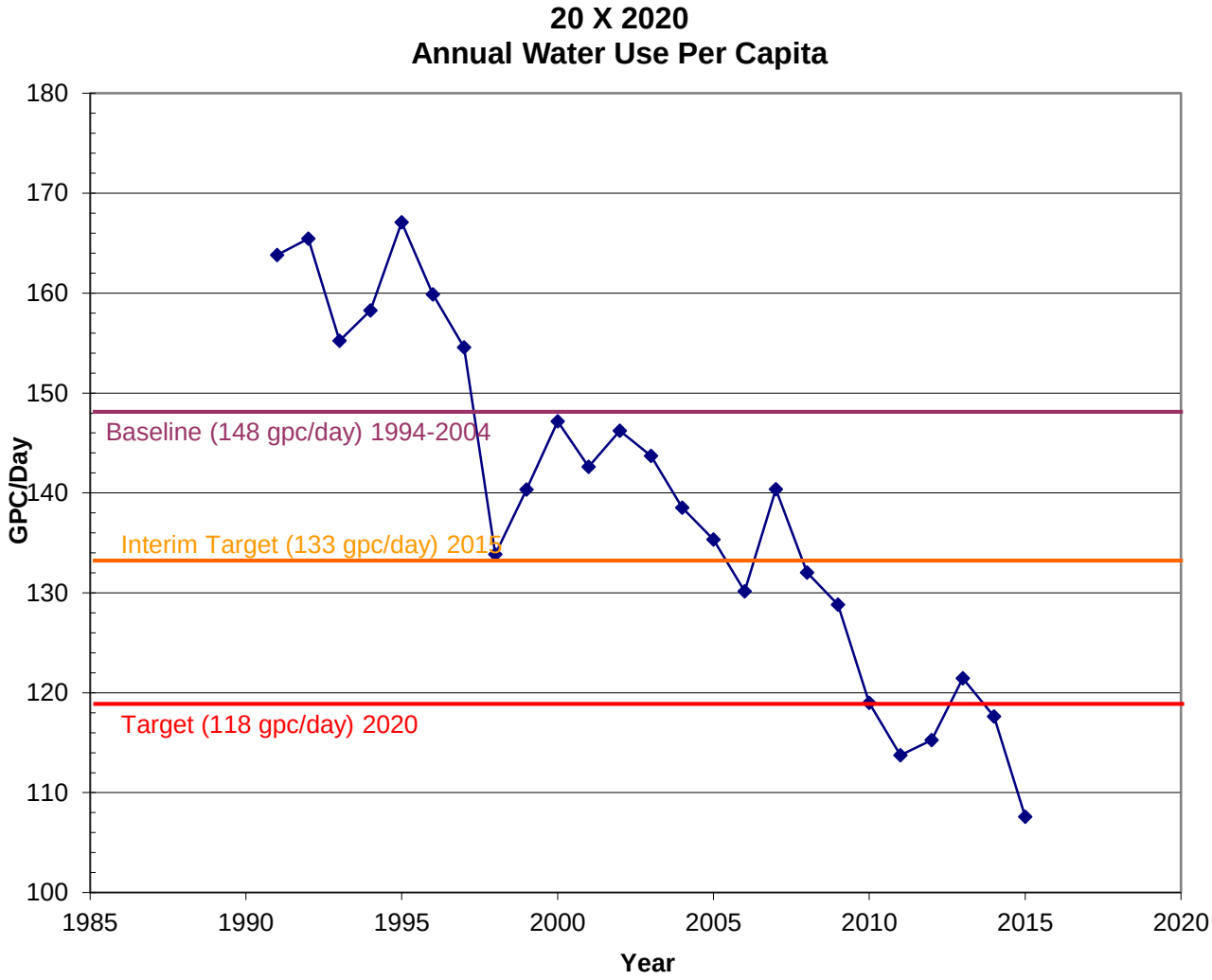


Figure 5-1. Historical Water Use and Future Water Use Projections (excluding exports or sales to other agencies)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 6. System Supplies

6.1 Water Sources

The City's water portfolio is comprised of the following available water supply sources: local groundwater, purchased water from the SWP, associated return flows recaptured from the Basin, assigned rights to water from the Basin, and assigned rights to augmented yield from Twitchell Reservoir. Imported water supplies for the City are obtained from the SWP via a contract with CCWA.

Currently, groundwater is pumped from seven active groundwater wells in the Basin. The City's wells have a current total normal year active capacity of 23,426 AF/YR. Over the period from 2010 through 2015, the extracted groundwater averaged 5,327 AF/YR. According to the latest annual hydrogeologic report (Luhdorff & Scalmanini, 2015), the groundwater basin continues to remain within historical range, which confirms the sufficiency of this water supply to meet the City's domestic needs.

The local groundwater basin is adjudicated, and therefore, already managed. The City's rights to rely on Basin water resources for both pumping and storage are governed by a settlement agreement ("Stipulation") signed by a majority of the parties (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case No. 770214,* commonly known as the "Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication."

Table 6-1 summarizes the current and planned water supplies available to the City between 2015 and 2040. This water supply information is based on the Stipulation and data provided by CCWA.

The City's water supply is expected to reliably meet the projected demands through 2040. There is no direct recycled water supply planned for this system, although percolation of treated wastewater at the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant ("WWTP") is an indirect use of recycled water, which, in effect, improves the overall reliability of the City's groundwater supplies.

Table 6-3
Current and Projected Water Supplies (AF/YR) for the City of Santa Maria

Source		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Purchased Water from SWP[1]	Wholesaler supplied volume	4,081	10,805	10,729	10,652	10,576	10,499
Groundwater[2]		12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795
Twitchell Yield/ Commingled Groundwater[3]		14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Return Flows from SWP Water[4]		4,510	7,023	6,974	6,924	6,874	6,824
Transfers In		0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange In[5]		0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Table 6-3
Current and Projected Water Supplies (AF/YR) for the City of Santa Maria

Source	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desalination Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total[6]	35,686	49,923	49,798	49,671	49,545	49,418

Notes:
1. Volume of water in 2015 presents actual water available in 2015; volumes shown in 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, and 2040 are based on the long-term reliability documented in The State Water Project Final Delivery Capability 2015 Report (California Department of Water Resources, Natural Resources Agency, 2015).
2. Groundwater supplies are based on appropriative rights in Santa Maria Groundwater Basin as defined in the Stipulation. Pursuant to the Court's Phase 5 Tentative Decision, the City has been assigned 5,100 AF/YR of prescriptive rights, which is included in this data.
3. Further details can be found in Exhibit "F" of the Stipulation.
4. Pursuant to the Stipulation, the City is entitled to recapture 65 percent of its SWP use in the Basin.
5. Additional SWP water exchanges to serve Nipomo can be from these sources: suspended Table A amount, surplus exchanges from San Luis Obispo county, and surplus Table A amount from Santa Barbara.
6. See ***Chapter 7*** for details on these water supplies.

The City's water supply is projected to remain relatively constant from 2020 to 2040 to meet water demands, with the majority of this demand being met by imported surface water. The City is expected to have an available supply in excess of projected demands through 2040.

6.1.1 City Production Facilities

Figure 6.1 shows the City's production facilities. The City measures flow at each of its production facilities using Water Specialties brand water meters. The City field calibrates production meters once annually. Flow is continuously measured through the City's supervisory control and data acquisition system, and data is stored in a database. Production is calculated by averaging flow every five minutes.

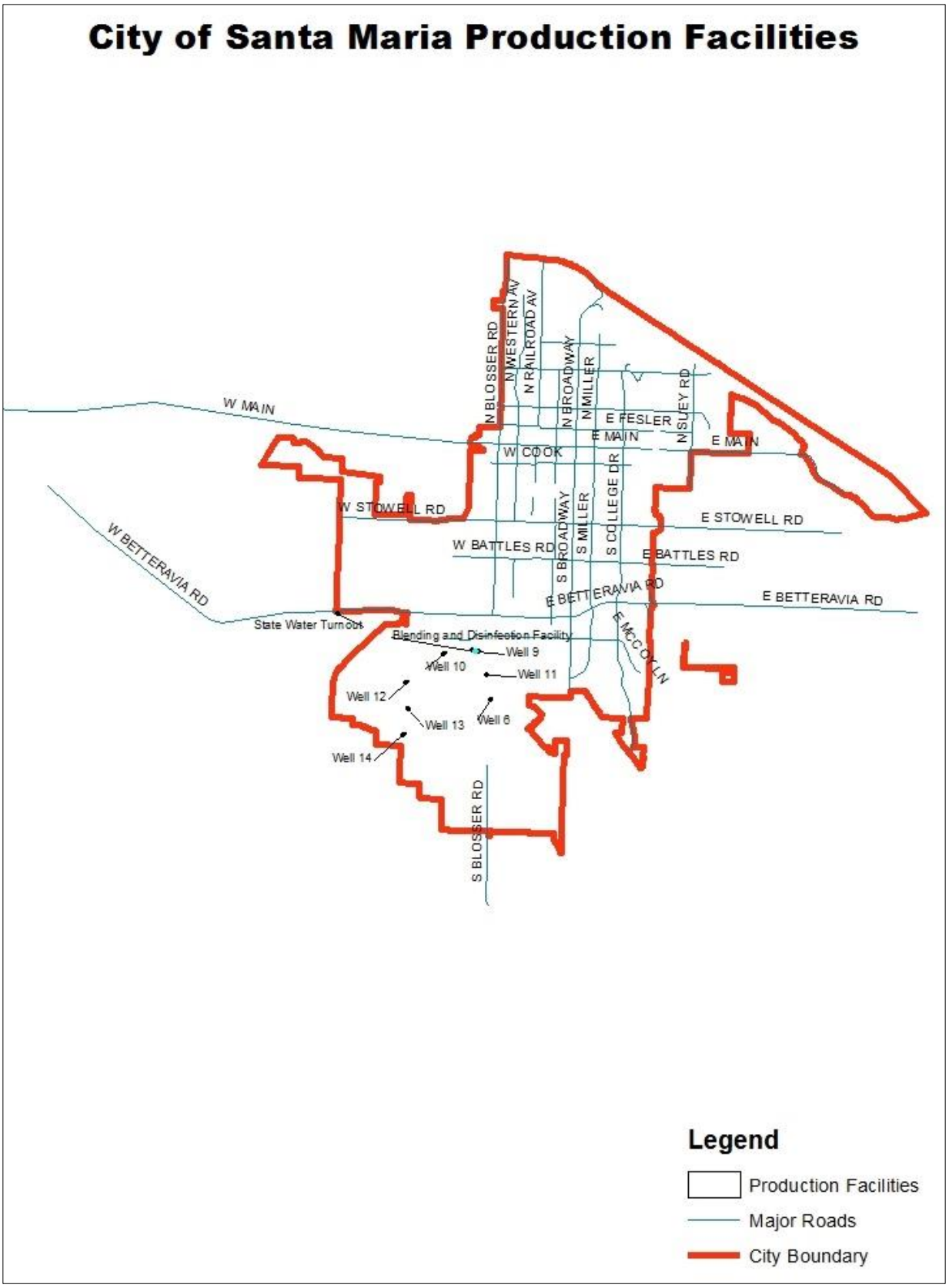


Figure 6-1. City of Santa Maria Production Facilities

6.2 Wholesale Supplies

Santa Maria has a Water Supply Agreement with CCWA for 17,280 AF/YR of Table A imported SWP water. SWP water originates within the Feather River watershed, is captured in Lake Oroville, and flows via the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the California Aqueduct, and the Coastal Branch Extension, into CCWA's treatment and conveyance facilities.

Pursuant to the Stipulation, Santa Maria agreed to import and use within the Basin no less than 10,000 AF/YR of available SWP water, or the full amount of available SWP water if the amount available is less than 10,000 AF in a given year.

Table 6-2 presents the contracted volumes available from CCWA to the City per Table A imported SWP water and the amount projected to be available to the City to meet the demands from 2020 through 2040. The average long-term reliability factor was used to determine available purchased water from CCWA. ***Appendix C*** contains CCWA-provided future projections of the volume of water to be delivered to the City.

Table 6-4
Wholesale Supplies – Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Wholesale Sources	Contracted Volume	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Purchased Water from SWP	16,200	10,805	10,729	10,652	10,576	10,499

6.3 Return Flows

Under the Stipulation, the City is entitled to a fixed percentage of the annual amount of SWP water it uses within the Basin. The fixed percentage for the City is 65 percent, based on a rolling average of the prior five years of imported water use. These return flows augment the yield in the Basin through the recharge that occurs when these sources are used within the Basin.

6.4 Groundwater

Groundwater for the City is supplied by seven active wells in the Basin. The Basin has a surface area of approximately 184,000 acres, or 287.5 square miles. The Basin is bounded by the San Luis and Santa Lucia Ranges on the north, by the San Rafael Mountains on the east, by the Solomon Hills on the south, by the Casmalia Hills on the southwest, and by the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The water-bearing units are alluvium, dune sands, and the Orcutt, Paso Robles, Careaga, and Pismo Formations. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated lenticular bodies of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The dune sands consist of well-rounded, fine- to coarse-grained sand. The Orcutt Formation consists of sand interbedded with coarse gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay restricted to the upper parts of the unit. The Paso Robles formation consists of unconsolidated to poorly consolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The Careaga Formation consists of unconsolidated fine- to medium-grained marine sand with some silt and unconsolidated to well consolidated coarse- to fine-grained sand, gravel, silty sand, silt, and clay. The Pismo formation consists of coarse- to fine-grained sand interbedded with discontinuous layers of silt and clay. Groundwater is generally unconfined, except in the coastal portions where it is confined (Luhdorff & Scalmanini, 2014).

Sources of native (natural) water to the groundwater basin include the following: infiltration of precipitation, inflow from adjacent areas, return flows from applied water (irrigation), percolation of water from streams flowing across the Basin, especially the Arroyo Grande Creek on the north and Santa Maria and Sisquoc Rivers in the south. In addition, two reservoirs, Lopez Reservoir on the Arroyo Grande Creek in the north, and Twitchell Reservoir on the Cuyama River (a tributary to the Santa Maria River in the south), provide storage of stormwater for recharge of the Basin.

Water from the Lopez Reservoir is used directly by the coastal communities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, and Oceano Community Services District, so some return flows from irrigation recharges the groundwater basin locally. Reservoir releases are made to provide for groundwater recharge through the bed of the Arroyo Grande Creek into the groundwater basin underlying the Arroyo Grande area.

The Twitchell Reservoir is operated as a flood control and water conservation reservoir. Releases are controlled from Twitchell Reservoir to maximize recharge of the Basin through percolation in the Santa Maria Riverbed. The Stipulation sets the amount of the Twitchell yield at 32,000 AF/YR. The City is entitled to 80 percent of that yield annually, or 25,600 AF/YR.

Groundwater discharges from the Basin includes consumptive use of groundwater by agricultural users, and municipal and industrial users (e.g., cities and the oil industry for secondary recovery of oil), and groundwater discharges to the ocean. Groundwater discharge to the ocean is required to prevent seawater intrusion into the Basin.

The total groundwater storage capacity of the Basin is approximately 2,300,000 AF (California Department of Water Resources, 2004). The large volume of groundwater in storage provides a buffer to drought conditions in the Basin.

6.4.1 Developed Basin Supplies

Since 1997, SWP water has been imported to the Basin by Oceano Community Services District and Pismo Beach in the north, and City, the City of Guadalupe, and GSWC in the south. The importation of this water has reduced the stress on the Basin through a reduction in groundwater pumping by those parties relying instead on SWP water. Groundwater recharge is also augmented by the return flows of imported applied waters through irrigation and wastewater discharges to percolation ponds.

6.4.2 Stipulated Judgment and Water Rights

In 1997, the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District ("SMVWCD") filed a lawsuit to adjudicate water rights in the Basin (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al.*, Case No. 770214 (Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, June 30, 2005). The court divided the trial of the case into phases. In January 2001, the Court issued the Phase 1 Order, which established the outermost boundaries of the Basin. In December 2001, the Court issued the Phase 2 Order, which established the area constituting the Basin for purposes of the adjudication.

In May 2004, the Court issued a Partial Statement of Decision on Phase 3 regarding the hydrologic conditions in the Basin. As part of its Phase 3 Partial Statement of Decision, the court reserved jurisdiction over remaining water rights issues and management of the Basin.

Subsequent to the Phase 3 trial, the majority of the parties to the lawsuit, including the original plaintiff, the SMVWCD, negotiated a settlement agreement (referred to as the "Stipulation" throughout this document) that set forth terms and conditions for a physical solution concerning the overall management of Basin water resources, including rights to use groundwater, SWP water and associated return flows, the developed groundwater yield resulting from the operation of Twitchell and Lopez reservoirs, use of Basin storage space, and the ongoing monitoring and management of these resources consistent with common law water rights priorities and Article 10, Sec. 2 of the California Constitution. The Stipulation has been signed by a majority of overlying landowners in the Basin.

The Stipulation also subdivides the Basin into three Management Areas: the Northern Cities Management Area, Nipomo Mesa Management Area, and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (Exhibit "C" of the Stipulation contains a map of these management areas). The delineation of these areas was based on historical development and use of Basin water resources, as further delineated in the Stipulation and the record of the Court.

As noted above, the Stipulation provides the City certain rights to water in the Basin. These rights include a recognition of the City's highest historical use of groundwater from the Basin; the right to recapture a preset portion of the return flows from the City's use of SWP water in the Basin; and a share of 14,300 AF/YR of the developed groundwater yield resulting from Twitchell Reservoir operations. In addition, the City may access additional supply through the transfer of Twitchell Yield. Return flows from SWP water are also assignable in whole or in part, subject to accounting.

The Stipulation also establishes certain preset water shortage response measures in anticipation of reduced availability of groundwater.

Although the Court has approved the Stipulation as between those who have signed it, not all parties to the adjudication have agreed to it. Phase 4 proceeded to trial in early 2006 between the public water suppliers, including the City, and a small number of landowners that opposed the Stipulation. The Phase 4 statement of decision issued by the Court stated that the City and GSWC met the burden of showing a prescriptive right during various periods prior to the time that the Twitchell Project began recharging the Basin.

Phase 5 occurred in July of 2006. The scope of the Phase 5 trial was to allow the remaining landowners to show that they had engaged in self-help during the applicable prescriptive periods and to determine whether, and in what form, the Court should impose a physical solution on the parties' collective future use of the Basin.

The Phase 5 statement of decision reaffirms the prescriptive rights obtained by the City and GSWC; states that those rights are correlative to the rights of the overlying landowners; and provides that the City and GSWC are entitled to those specific quantities of water in the Basin, the same as any overlying landowner, so long as there is a surplus of water in the Basin. The statement of decision also states that the monitoring program contained in the Stipulation will be incorporated into the Court's final judgment and will be binding on all parties to the litigation. Further, the Phase 5 statement of decision provides that the Court will retain jurisdiction to enforce the judgment and to implement the physical solution as necessary. The Phase 5 statement of decision further confirms the ability of the SMVWCD to allocate Twitchell Yield in the manner provided in the Stipulation.

The Santa Maria Basin Monitoring and Management Program was prepared in 2015 to provide the fundamental data for ongoing annual assessments of groundwater conditions, water requirements, water supplies, and water disposition in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (Luhdorff & Scalmanini, 2014) to ensure that the Basin is protected and managed as a source of water for beneficial uses.

6.4.3 Existing and Projected Groundwater Use

As described above, the Stipulation provides the City certain water rights within the Basin including, but not limited to, appropriative rights to Native Groundwater and the right to New Developed Water. In addition, the City has rights to Twitchell Development Water and return flows of its imported water.

Table 6-3 presents the City's water rights of Twitchell Development Water and return flows of its imported water. The available return flow to the City is calculated on the average quantity the City imports in the previous five years. The return flow quantity in this table is based on the reliable amount of SWP water supplies as described in CCWA's 2010 UWMP (Central Coast Water Authority, 2011).

Table 6-5
Groundwater Pumping Rights

Basin Name	Pumping Rights
Twitchell Yield(1)	14,300
Native Groundwater/Appropriative Rights in Times of Surplus(2)	12,795
Return Flows of Imported Water(3)	6,950 – 8,688

Notes:
1. Further details can be found in Exhibit "F" of the Stipulation.
2. Groundwater supplies are based on appropriative rights in Santa Maria Groundwater Basin as defined in the Stipulation. Pursuant to the Court's Phase 5 Tentative Decision, the City has been assigned 5,100 AF/YR of prescriptive rights.
3. Return flows from 2015 through 2035 are based on the projected 100 percent reliable amount of the City's contract for annual imported water deliveries presented in ***Table 4-2***. Available return flows may be less if the total amount of imported water is not available.

Table 6-6 shows the City's wells and current well capacities. The City's current well system has a total production capability of 15,750 gallons per minute ("GPM")[6].

Table 6-6
Wells and Well Capacity in the City of Santa Maria System

Well Name	Nominal Well Capacity (GPM)	Nominal Well Capacity (AF/YR)	Status
5H	600	966	Active
6S	1,200	1,900	Active
9S	1,800	2,898	Standby
10S	2,500	4,025	Active
11S	2,150	3,462	Active
12S	2,500	4,025	Active

6 25,326 AF/YR

Table 6-6
Wells and Well Capacity in the City of Santa Maria System

Well Name	Nominal Well Capacity (GPM)	Nominal Well Capacity (AF/YR)	Status
13S	2,500	4,025	Active
14S	2,500	4,025	Active
Total Capacity	15,750	25,326	

Table 6-5 shows the City's groundwater pumping history for calendar years 2011 to 2015. The groundwater was pumped from seven active wells located in the Basin. The City's use of groundwater since 1997 has greatly reduced as the City maximized its use of SWP water. Groundwater use has increased in recent years due to a reduced SWP water allocation. It is possible, though highly unlikely, that the City would need to provide its entire demand from the local groundwater supply.

Table 6-5
Groundwater Pumping History 2011-2015

Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Santa Maria River Valley	1,185	1,786	5,213	11,602	9,086
Groundwater as Percent of Total Water Supply	9	14	38	87	72

Table 6-6 shows the projected groundwater pumping amounts for the City, assuming that groundwater pumping is approximately 44 percent of total supply, the average of the last five years. The water will be pumped from the City's seven active wells or from new or replacement wells as may be required to meet existing and projected demands. The groundwater pumping amounts include water sources described in the Stipulation. These sources consist of Twitchell Yield, groundwater, and return flows from imported SWP water.

Table 6-6
Projected Groundwater Pumping Amounts by the City of Santa Maria from 2020 to 2040

Basin Name	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Santa Maria River Valley	5,806	6,336	7,477	7,913	8,234
Percent of Total Water Supply	44	44	44	44	44

6.5 Transfers and Exchanges

The Stipulation provides the City with quantifiable and certain water rights. Prior to the groundwater adjudication, these rights were not quantifiable. The Stipulation also establishes a framework for both permanent and temporary transfers of water rights within the Basin. Because the City has obtained quantifiable water rights, the City has greater flexibility in facilitating transfers and exchanges. The Stipulation allows permanent or temporary transfer of the developed groundwater yield associated with the operation of the Twitchell Project. The Stipulation also allows temporary transfers of agricultural pumping rights (fallowing programs) during Severe Water Shortage Conditions. These assignments are summarized in ***Table 6-7***.

As described above, there are mechanisms that could augment the reliability of supplies during a dry period. For example, water available through exchanges with other contractors, purchases of water through DWR dry-year water purchase programs, short-term water transfers through DWR's Turnback Pool programs, and groundwater recharge programs operated by some CCWA project participants. In any given year, additional water can be made available through the SWP system for the incremental cost of purchasing or exchanging the water from others in the SWP.

Table 6-7
Transfer and Exchange Opportunities

Transfer Agency	Transfer or Exchange	Short Term or Long term	Proposed Volume
Twitchell Management Authority	TBD(1)	TBD	TBD
CCWA	TBD(2)	TBD	TBD
Nipomo	Exchange	Long-term	5,000

Notes:
1. Transfers and exchanges under these programs will occur on an as-needed basis.
2. Additional SWP water exchanges to serve Nipomo can be from these sources: suspended Table A water; surplus exchanges from San Luis Obispo county; and surplus Table A from Santa Barbara.

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The reliability of water supply for the City could be further augmented by the desalination of brackish water and seawater by CCWA.

6.6.1 Brackish or Groundwater Desalination.

CCWA and its project participants could coordinate with other SWP Contractors and provide a mechanism for financial assistance in construction of regional groundwater desalination facilities. A list summarizing the groundwater desalination plans of other SWP Contractors is not available; however, CCWA could begin this planning effort should the need arise.

6.6.2 Seawater Desalination.

CCWA was specifically formed for the purpose of "designing, building, and operating the facilities needed to deliver water from the SWP to the various entities entitled to receive that water in Santa Barbara County," (Central Coast Water Authority, 2011). At this time, CCWA does not consider desalination to be a cost-effective method of increasing the reliability of imported water. Two CCWA project participants, however, have constructed desalination facilities. The City of Morro Bay intermittently operates its 830,000 gallons per day ("GPD") desalination facility and the City of Santa Barbara is currently reinstating a previously decommissioned desalination facility.

CCWA and its project participants could collaborate in the use and/or construction of seawater desalination facilities. CCWA has been following the existing and proposed seawater desalination projects along California's Coast. The Seawater Desalination and the California Coastal Act (California Coastal Commission, 2004) provides a summary and status of the existing and proposed seawater desalination plants along the California's Coast. Currently, most of those

existing and proposed seawater desalination facilities would be operated by agencies that are not SWP Contractors (see CCWA's 2010 UWMP for details).

There are no specific opportunities identified for using desalinated water as a source of water supply for the City.

6.7 Recycled Water Opportunities

The City does not currently use and has no plans to use recycled water in the near future; however, the City's treated wastewater discharges to disposal ponds that percolate into the subsurface and recharge the groundwater basin as return flows. These return flows and recharge to the groundwater basin help protect against seawater intrusion and improve groundwater quality by lowering total dissolved solids ("TDS") concentrations.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors directed that the County Water Agency study local water supply options available currently and into the future, including recycled water supplies. This project took approximately one year to complete and was received by the Board of Supervisors in December 2015. The City coordinated with the County Water Agency in this effort. An excerpt from the Santa Barbara County Long Term Water Supply Report containing *Section 4.2 Regional Recycled Water* is included as ***Appendix D***.

6.7.1 Wastewater Quantity, Quality, and Current Uses

The City Utilities Department owns and operates the water system and the wastewater system for the City. No other local water, wastewater, groundwater, or planning agency operates within the City's service area.

A per capita wastewater generation factor was calculated based on the volume of wastewater currently generated by the customers in the City's wastewater system. The per capita wastewater generation for the City service area is approximately 80 GPD. This per capita wastewater generation factor was used to estimate projected volumes of wastewater collected and treated in the City, as shown in ***Table 6-8***. The City does not currently supply recycled water to its customers. However, under the Stipulation, the City receives credit for the return flows of the water imported through the SWP.

Table 6-8
Current and Projected Wastewater

Type of Wastewater	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Projected population in service area	102,087	108,839	117,583	126,327	135,071	141,529
Wastewater collected and treated in service area	9,185 AF (8.2 mgd)	9,754 AF (8.7 mgd)	10,538 AF (9.4 mgd)	11,321 AF (10.1 mgd)	12,105 AF (10.8 mgd)	12,683 AF (11.3 mgd)
Volume that meets recycled water standard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Currently, the City disposes of all of its treated wastewater through percolation ponds under its Waste Discharge Requirements permit. The City plans to continue with its current method of wastewater treatment, as it allows for the use of imported water return flows. As noted above, return flows help to protect the Basin from seawater intrusion and improve groundwater quality by lowering TDS concentrations.

6.7.2 Potential Use

There are no existing recycled water customers in the City's system. No potential future recycled water uses have been identified within the City's service area. Under the Stipulation, the City receives credit for the return flows of imported water into the Basin. This imported water is indirectly recycled, as the City pumps a portion of the imported water as return flows.

6.7.3 Optimization and Incentives for Recycled Water Use

Because the City maximizes the use of return flows from imported water, there are no plans in place to provide traditional uses of recycled water. All of the City's wastewater effluent percolates into the local groundwater table for natural reuse. No additional financial incentives are needed to encourage the use of recycled water, as local farmers already use groundwater wells to extract their groundwater supply, which, near the WWTP, is commingled with wastewater effluent that is percolated into the groundwater table. There is no additional need to optimize the use of this water currently used as a source of supply by Santa Maria's local agricultural community. Therefore, optimizing and encouraging the use of recycled water is not applicable.

6.8 Future Water Projects

The City will construct new wells, pipelines, and treatment systems as needed as part of ongoing operations to maintain supply and meet distribution system requirements. The City's plan is to maximize supplies from the SWP to provide increased water quality, then to provide treatment to groundwater supplies to meet water quantity objectives during peak-use and during shortages in the SWP.

The City has a number of planned water supply projects and programs intended to increase the City's water supply. Potential water supply projects and programs being pursued by the City include the following:

- The County of Santa Barbara has approximately 12,000 AF of Table A imported SWP water being held by the DWR. This water would be used to provide additional water supplies to the Santa Maria area.
- As part of the Stipulation, the City, Guadalupe, and GSWC receive 80 percent of the Twitchell yield of 32,000 AF/YR. The balance of the water is made available to the stipulating landowners within the district. The Stipulation allows the City to purchase this supply should landowners relinquish it. The majority of the stipulating landowners have an overlying right and first priority to the native water. If the landowners keep their Twitchell water supplies, they will be subject to their portion of the Twitchell Management Authority assessments. Some or all of the stipulating landowners may choose to sell their Twitchell water supplies rather than incur the expense of the Twitchell Management Authority.

6.9 Data Provided to Wholesale Agency

The City provided the following water use projections to CCWA, its wholesale water supplier for the SWP. The requested amounts from CCWA in ***Table 6-9*** reflect the water use demands for the City from 2020 through 2040. Starting in year 2030, the City's water demands as projected are above the contracted volume from CCWA. It is anticipated that the contracted amount from

CCWA will increase in the future; however, the City's water supplies for the future period can be met with a combination of supplies such as purchased water, groundwater, and return flows. The details of these water supplies are provided in ***Chapter 7***.

Table 6-9
Retail Agency Demand Projections Provided to Wholesale Suppliers

		Year				
Wholesaler	**Contracted volume (AF)**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
CCWA	16,200	13,195	14,399	16,993	17,983	18,714

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 7. Water Supply Reliability

7.1 Supply Reliability

The City has water supply available to meet projected demands. Groundwater, including the City's historic appropriative rights, as well as the City's prescriptive rights under the Stipulation and Twitchell Yield, is pumped from the Basin and imported supplies from the SWP are obtained via CCWA. In addition, the City can pump a percentage of the imported water supply as return flows. These return flows are pumped from the City's wells and are in addition to City's groundwater supplies.

The City's supplies are derived both from local groundwater and the SWP. Each source can supplement or replace the other. As a result, the City's supply is expected to be 100 percent reliable through 2040. This reliability is a result of the projected reliability of imported water and associated return flows and reliable groundwater in the Basin.

7.1.1 CCWA's Water Supply Reliability

CCWA's water supply is imported water from the SWP. The actual amount of water available to be delivered by the SWP varies from year to year based on a combination of hydrologic conditions, water available in SWP storage reservoirs, and environmental regulations in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. SWP water deliveries are subject to reduction when dry conditions occur in northern California.

CCWA is a SWP contractor through Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Agency. Each contractor submits a request to DWR by October 1 of each year for water in the following calendar year, in an amount up to the contractor's full allotment.

The SWP Delivery Reliability report concluded that the SWP, using existing facilities operated under current regulatory conditions, and with all contractors asking for their full, allotted amount, could deliver 60 percent of total allotted amounts on a long-term average basis (California Department of Water Resources, Natural Resources Agency, 2015). The analysis also projected that SWP deliveries during multiple-dry year periods would be about 30 percent (four-year drought) of the allotted amounts, and possibly as low as five percent of the allotted amounts during an unusually dry single year. Climate change and sea level rise have both been taken into account in determining the future reliability of this water supply.

Per CCWA, the water supply deliveries to the City are expected to be 61, 60, and 59 percent reliable (based on a long-term average basis) during normal years for 2015 through 2020, 2025 through 2030, and 2035 through 2040, respectively (Central Coast Water Authority, 2011). However, the deliveries during the multiple-dry year periods could be between 29 and 38 percent of the allotted amounts between 2020 and 2040 and five percent of the allotted amount during an unusually dry single year for the period of 2020 through 2040.

7.1.2 Reliability of Return Flows

The City derives its return flows to the local groundwater basin from a percentage of the amount of imported water delivered to the City each year. The available return flows are based on a five-year rolling average of the amount of SWP water imported by the City. The City may then pump 65 percent of the five-year average of imported water as return flows through their groundwater

wells. Under the Stipulation, the City is required to import a minimum of 10,000 AF/YR of SWP water, when available. Based on projected demands, the City plans to import the required imported water to meet this requirement from its full allotment of 16,200 AF/YR of SWP water. As mentioned previously, the return flow water will also be impacted by the reliability of SWP water delivered by CCWA. In normal years, return flows are expected to be about 59 to 61 percent reliable; however, during single-dry years and multiple-dry years, reliabilities are expected to be about five to seven and 29-32 percent, respectively (Central Coast Water Authority, 2011).

7.1.3 Groundwater Supply Reliability

The Basin, especially the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, is a reliable source of water for the City. This reliability is based on the City's water rights in the Basin and the availability to extract return flows from imported SWP water. In addition, the Basin has a large volume of groundwater in storage to buffer drought conditions, as has been demonstrated historically. The groundwater storage is augmented by Twitchell Reservoir, which can store stormwater from larger storms that may be anticipated with climate change.

As a part of the Stipulation, the City, along with GSWC and City of Guadalupe, has preferential appropriative rights to surplus native groundwater. Therefore, these parties may pump groundwater without limitation unless a Severe Water Shortage Condition exists, as defined and provided in the Stipulation. The four conditions that serve as the basis for determination of the existence of a Severe Water Shortage Condition are described below. In the event of a Severe Water Shortage Condition, the Court may order GSWC, along with Santa Maria and the City of Guadalupe, to limit their pumping to their respective shares of groundwater derived from the Twitchell Yield, return flows, and any assigned rights. The Court granted the City 5,100 AF/YR of prescriptive rights in the Basin.

The Stipulation has requirements for monitoring and management to ensure that water supplies continue to be sufficient to support water uses in the Basin. Annual monitoring will be implemented to report on water demands and water supplies. The Stipulation includes provisions to avoid Severe Water Shortage Conditions and a procedure to deal with such conditions. Given the historic reliability of Basin supplies, Severe Water Shortage Conditions shall be found to exist only when the Management Area Engineer, based on ongoing monitoring, finds the following:

1. Groundwater levels in the Management Area are in a condition of chronic decline over a period of not less than five years;
2. The groundwater decline has not been caused by drought;
3. There has been material increase in groundwater use during the five-year period; and
4. Monitoring wells indicated that groundwater levels in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area are below the lowest recorded levels.

The procedure for addressing Severe Water Shortage Conditions is described in the Stipulation, which may include limitations on groundwater use. The Stipulation also has provisions for the management and administration of the Twitchell Project. These provisions are designed to provide for funding and operation of the Twitchell Project to maintain this water supply to the Basin.

As noted, the City has rights to rely on its highest historical use of groundwater in times of surplus, plus 14,300 AF/YR of groundwater derived from the Twitchell Project, its SWP return flows, and its prescriptive rights.

7.1.4 City of Santa Maria's Water Supply Reliability

Reliability for the City depends upon the reliability of imported water, groundwater production, and maintenance of the Twitchell Project, as discussed previously. The City's total water supplies and demands are presented in ***Chapters 6 and 4***, respectively. Comparison of water supply with water demand shows that sufficient water supply is available to meet projected water demands. It should also be noted that available supplies exceed water needed to meet projected demands. This supply buffer of available supply in excess of demand serves to increase reliability.

Table 7-1 presents water supply projections from purchased water, groundwater, and return flows during a normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years for the City for 2040. The normal year supply represents the expected supply under average hydrologic conditions, the dry year supply represents the expected supply under the single driest hydrologic year, and the multiple-dry year supply represents the expected supply during a period of four consecutive dry years. CCWA's water supplies are estimated using 60, 30, and five percent for the normal years, multiple-dry years, and a single-dry water year demands, respectively.

Any water demands that cannot be met with imported SWP water, are expected to be met by groundwater supplies, including return flows of SWP water, in accordance with the Stipulation. As presented in the Stipulation, the Management Area Engineer is responsible for monitoring water conditions and recommending water supply projects and programs to help ensure that water supplies are available to each management area under all hydrologic conditions.

Table 7-7
Supply Reliability for the City of Santa Maria for Year 2040

Source	Normal Water Year	Single-Dry Water Year	Multiple-Dry Water Years			
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Imported Water from SWP	10,499	891	5,524	5,702	5,168	6,772
Groundwater Available from Twitchell Yield(1)	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Groundwater(4)	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795
Return flows from SWP water(2,3)	6,824	6,834	6,834	6,185	5,560	4,865
Exchanges In	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	49,418	39,820	44,453	43,982	42,823	43,732

Notes:
1. Granted under the Stipulation; subject to adjustments that could be ordered by the Court.
2. Return flows are based on five-year rolling average of imported water. Single-dry year impacts will not affect availability of return flows for previous five-year average.
3. Multiple-dry year reliability of return flows considers the previous five-year rolling average of SWP imports. These projections assume five years of normal water years before the beginning of the multiple-dry year period.
4. Long-term operation of the groundwater basin under the Stipulation and storage of imported water from the SWP will allow increased groundwater production in years where actual imported water supplies are limited.

Table 7-2 lists single-dry year and multiple-dry year periods for both groundwater and purchased water supplies. The single-dry year and multiple-dry year periods are based on

CCWA's analysis[7] of the lowest average precipitation for a single year and the lowest average precipitation for a consecutive multiple-year period, respectively.

Based on the historical records of SWP water and reliability data specific to Santa Barbara County, CCWA has indicated that 1977 is the single-dry year and the years of 1929 through 1932 are representative of driest four consecutive years (Central Coast Water Authority, 2011). A normal water year is based on the long-term average basis.

Table 7-2
Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year(s)
CCWA(1)	
Normal Water Year	N/A (2)
Single-Dry Water Year	1977
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1929 -1932
Groundwater(3)	
Normal Water Year(4)	1988
Single-Dry Water Year	1972
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1970 through 1972

Notes:
1. Delivery reliability data provided by CCWA.
2. N/A = Not Applicable. Average of the entire hydrologic period.
3. Record of precipitation from Western Regional Climate Center at Santa Maria, California.
4. Normal water year calculated from median precipitation from water year 1949 through water year 2010.

CCWA has determined it can meet projected water demands for imported water for these years, so the 100 percent reliable supply is equal to the projected demands. In addition, other mechanisms could augment the reliability of supplies during a dry period. For example, water available through exchanges with other contractors, purchases of water through DWR dry-year water purchase programs, short-term water transfers through DWR's Turnback Pool programs, and groundwater recharge programs operated by some CCWA project participants. The water demands from several CCWA project participants may not be critical because they have invested in water reclamation (recycling) projects, desalination, water transfers, exchanges, conservation measures, and conjunctive use projects to increase the reliability of their overall water portfolios.

In any given year, additional water can be made available through the SWP system for the incremental cost of purchasing or exchanging the water from others in the SWP delivery system. For the groundwater reliability analysis, precipitation data from 1949 through 2010 were reviewed. Data for the water year basis were obtained by the WRCC in Santa Maria, California. Precipitation data was evaluated from water year 1948 to 1949 (October 1, 1948 through September 30, 1949) through water year 2009 and 2010 (October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010). The single driest water year was 1971 to 1972 with 4.26-inches of precipitation. The normal water year was based on DWR's description of the median water year over the period of record. The median annual precipitation between water year 1949 and water year 2010 was 12.07 inches.

[7] CCWA's analysis is based on SWP's analysis

Based on the median precipitation, the normal water year was 1988. The multiple-dry year period of water year 1970 through water year 1972 recorded the lowest 3-year total of precipitation.

The following sections present the current water sources: normal water year, single-dry year, multiple-dry year water supply, and demand assessments.

7.2 Normal Water Year Analysis

Table 7-3 summarizes the service reliability assessment for a normal water year based on water supply and water demand projections. The demands presented in ***Table 7-3*** include projected water use within the City, sales to other agencies, and water losses. Any demands that cannot be met with SWP water (and associated return flows) will be met with native groundwater supplies and Twitchell Yield in accordance with the Stipulation. The City's supplies exceed the amount needed to meet projected demands. ***Chapter 6*** provides details of available total water supplies.

Table 7-3
Comparison of Projected Normal Year Supply (AF) and Demand for Normal Water Year (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Water Supply Total	49,923	49,798	49,671	49,545	49,418
Water Demand Total	13,195	14,399	16,993	17,983	18,714

7.3 Single-Dry Year Analysis

The single-dry year reliable supplies for imported water delivered by CCWA may be significantly reduced to five percent from 2020 through 2040. Any water demand that cannot be met with SWP water and associated return flows will be met by groundwater supplies in accordance with the Stipulation.

Table 7-4 demonstrates the reliability of water supplies to meet projected annual water demands for the City in a single-dry year. The single-dry year supplies will meet or exceed projected demands through 2040 because local groundwater supply will offset the deficit in imported water supply in a single-dry year.

Table 7-4
Comparison of Projected Supply (AF) and Demand for Single-Dry Year (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Water Supply Total	27,986	27,986	27,986	27,986	27,986
Water Demand Total	13,195	14,399	16,993	17,983	18,714

7.4 Multiple-Dry Year Analysis

Table 7-5 presents the projected multiple-dry year water supply and demand assessment. As noted earlier, the multiple-dry year supplies from CCWA for imported water are about 100 percent reliable at 34 to 36 percent of available supplies from 2015 through 2035. Any water demands that cannot be met with the SWP water and associated return flows are expected to be met by groundwater supplies in accordance with the Stipulation. The third year of the multiple-dry year water supply projection represents the end of each three-year multiple-dry year period as required for the multiple-dry year analysis. It is assumed that the water demand for the

preceding two years (of the three-year multiple-dry year period) will be the same as those in the third year.

The multiple-dry year water supplies are less than the normal years; however, the projected total water supplies are much higher than the projected demands. A combination of groundwater and SWP water will meet projected water demands under multiple-dry years. ***Table 7-5*** demonstrates that the water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand for each multiple-dry year period because groundwater and SWP water can supply water reliably through 2040.

In summary, water supplies from local groundwater and purchased water along with the supply from return flows ensure that the total water demands can be met under normal, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years.

Table 7-5
Comparison of Projected Supply and Demand for Multiple-Dry Years

Year	Supply (AF/YR)	Demand (AF/YR)
2020 (Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply)	32,619	13,195
2020 (Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply)	32,797	13,195
2020 (Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply)	32,263	13,195
2020 (Multiple-Dry Year Fourth Year Supply)	33,867	13,195
2025 (Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply)	32,619	14,399
2025 (Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply)	32,797	14,399
2025 (Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply)	32,263	14,399
2020 (Multiple-Dry Year Fourth Year Supply)	33,867	14,399
2030 (Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply)	32,619	16,993
2030 (Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply)	32,797	16,993
2030 (Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply)	32,263	16,993
2030 (Multiple-Dry Year Fourth Year Supply)	33,867	16,993
2035 (Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply)	32,619	17,983
2035 (Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply)	32,797	17,983
2035 (Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply)	32,263	17,983
2035 (Multiple-Dry Year Fourth Year Supply)	33,867	17,983
2040 (Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply)	32,619	18,714
2040 (Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply)	32,797	18,714
2040 (Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply)	32,263	18,714
2040 (Multiple-Dry Year Fourth Year Supply)	33,867	18,714

7.4.1 Resource Optimization

The City is committed to optimizing its available water resources, including groundwater, and implementing water conservation programs throughout its service area. In an effort to expand the breadth of offered programs, the City partners with wholesale suppliers, local retailers, and other agencies that support water conservation programs.

The City understands the importance of water conservation for California's future. The City's water conservation programs, in effect at all times, include the following:

- *Irrigation System*. The City Recreation and Parks Department initiated a program to improve the efficiency of irrigation programs of the City's landscaped areas. Under this program, the irrigation system is regularly upgraded by replacing antiquated lines, heads, and valves. In addition, a state-of-the-art computerized control system is installed at many sites to improve irrigation efficiency. Furthermore, a self-guided garden tour offers a variety of plants suggested for planting to reduce water irrigation demand.
- *Public Information Programs*. The City practices a comprehensive public education program that has led to lower water usage.
- *Residential and System Water Audit Program*. A comprehensive water audit program increases conservation in the City. The residential program includes home water visits in which the City inspects residential plumbing fixtures and irrigation systems. The system audit program includes a thorough water meter inspection plan and a notice of high water use policy.
- *Fixed Base Meter Reading System*. The City installed a fixed-base meter reading system on 75 percent of its system. This meter reading system reduces water demand by identifying customer leaks.
- *Water Conservation Outreach*. The City continues to work with the community to encourage water conservation on a voluntary basis. Water conservation activities include bus ads, water conservation kits, soil moisture meters, shower timers, toilet tank banks, and other promotional items.

The City has taken several steps in recent years to bolster its ability to supply local groundwater. Well 6S was previously not connected to the well header that delivers groundwater to the City's Blending and Disinfection Facility. As a result, Well 6S was not considered available for normal supply because its water did not receive the benefit of blending and chemical addition that would make its supply consistent with the remainder of the potable water supply. In 2014, a pipeline was constructed to connect Well 6S to the well header, and Well 6S supply can now be blended and chemically treated through the blender.

The City has rehabilitated and reactivated Well 5H, which was removed from service because of high nitrate and hardness. The well has been repurposed as an untreated groundwater supply to irrigate large landscaped areas in the vicinity of the Civic Center. Although this water supply is not available for domestic purposes, it helps alleviate the demand for potable supply, particularly in the high-demand summer months, when irrigation demands peak. This secondary water system was recently extended to additional large irrigation areas at schools and parks to further alleviate demand on the potable water supply.

These projects and programs increase the number of wells available for groundwater production; maximize groundwater production to its best use; reduce reliance on any one pipeline, electrical system, or well; and assist in allowing the City to successfully meet municipal water needs in acute or chronic water shortage conditions.

The City optimizes the use of its water supply through innovative actions that use water information systems to conserve and use water efficiently. Conservation and sensible water use helps to increase the reliability of City's overall water portfolio.

7.4.2 Water Quality

The quality of the City's water supply depends on the blending proportion of the SWP water with local groundwater. Both water supplies meet state and federal drinking water standards, providing the City with maximum flexibility in managing its water supply. The lower TDS concentration of the SWP water, when blended with the local groundwater, helps the City to meet its wastewater discharge requirements.

In general, groundwater represents 45 percent of the City's current water supply. There are no water quality issues affecting the City's drinking water supply (City of Santa Maria, 2015). In addition, the City does not anticipate any future water quality issues that may affect supply or reliability. Annually, the City publishes a Water Quality Report detailing the water quality sampling results for the City's wells and SWP water. The City's most recent water quality report is provided in ***Appendix E***.

7.4.3 Surface Water Quality

The City purchases water from CCWA. CCWA obtains its water supply from the coastal branch of the SWP California Aqueduct. The source water of the SWP originates in northern California's mountains, rivers and streams, and flows through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta before entering the SWP California Aqueduct.

The coastal reach of the SWP consists of a 101-mile long aqueduct from Kern County to Vandenberg Air Force Base in Santa Barbara County and a 42-mile long CCWA pipeline from Vandenberg AFB to Lake Cachuma. Water is pumped from the West Branch of the SWP through a series of five pumping stations and ultimately delivered to the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant where the water is treated by conventional surface water filtration techniques.

The Polonio Plant is located in the Cholame Hills at an elevation of approximately 1,400 feet. This elevation allows the plant to distribute water to the Santa Ynez Pumping Facility in Santa Barbara County, approximately 120 miles away. Typically, there is no additional treatment of the SWP water. The interconnection, through which Santa Maria accepts water from CCWA, is located downstream of Polonio Pass Plant and upstream of the Santa Ynez Pumping Plant.

The main water quality concerns for the SWP water from CCWA are related to the water supply source. The water quality is generally excellent; however, it is affected by seawater intrusion and agricultural drainage from peat soil islands in the Bay Delta area. The water quality parameters that are of particular importance include total organic carbon ("TOC") and bromide. An increase in TOC and bromide concentrations may result in an increased production of disinfection byproducts. Chloramines are used at Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant to mitigate any potential disinfectant byproduct issues.

7.4.4 Groundwater Quality

The City operates seven active groundwater wells, which extract groundwater from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin. The City blends its local groundwater supplies with imported SWP water at its blending facility, reducing the overall hardness and mineral content.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 8. Water Shortage Contingency Planning

8.1 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Water shortage contingency planning is a strategic planning process to prepare for and respond to water shortages. Good planning and preparation helps the City maintain reliable supplies and reduces the impacts of supply interruptions. The City's policy is to maximize use of all of its water resources with a focus on ensuring public health and safety.

The City adopted its 2005 Water Shortage Contingency Plan in 2007 and updated that plan over time to reflect the latest water supply and demand conditions. The original plan was developed in collaboration with a water shortage response team consisting of City staff from the Utilities and Administrative Services departments, along with assistance from the City Attorney's Office.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was later refined with the assistance of an independent consultant in 2011 (attached as ***Appendix F)*** and incorporated into the City's adopted 2010 UWMP. In 2014, the City Council adopted modifications to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and most recently in 2015, the City Council adopted additional modifications before enacting the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

8.1.1 Defining a Shortage

8.1.1.1 Chronic Shortages

Chronic shortages can be determined by calculating the difference between anticipated demand and available supply, as shown in ***Table 8-1***, using current water supply and demand data. Groundwater rights and Twitchell yield are considered 100 percent available in years when the annual report of hydrogeologic conditions indicates that there is no water shortage in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

In years that the annual report indicates a shortage, a percentage available will be determined based on the report findings. Anticipated demand will be determined, to demonstrate the necessary level of reduction to ensure sufficient supply for the demand. If the total demand is less than the available supply, then no chronic shortage exists, and no demand reduction is necessary. Otherwise, the City Council will announce a chronic water shortage, and implement the appropriate stage of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Table 8-1
Water Supply and Demand in 2016 for the City of Santa Maria

Water Supply	SWP[1]	Return Flow[2]	Appropriative[3]	Twitchell[4]	Exchanges-In	Total
Available	8,556	4,510	12,795	14,300	0	40,161
	City	**Nipomo[5]**	**GSWC[6]**	**Orcutt[7]**	**Other[8]**	
Demand	12,757	645	20	473	1,208	15,103

Table 8-1
Water Supply and Demand in 2016 for the City of Santa Maria

Water Supply	SWP[1]	Return Flow[2]	Appropriative[3]	Twitchell[4]	Exchanges-In	Total

Notes:
1. State Water availability is the sum of the current year's allocation plus any carryover from the previous year.
2. Return flows are calculated as 65 percent of last five years' average of State Water delivered.
3. In years with no groundwater shortage, the total is 12,795 AF/YR.
4. In years with no groundwater shortage, the total is 14,300 AF/YR.
5. In accordance with the Wholesale Water Supply Agreement between City of Santa Maria and Nipomo Community Services District.
6. The Water Exchange Agreement between the City of Santa Maria and Golden State Water Company allows for 20 AF/YR of the City's State Water supply to be delivered through the interconnection before the exchange arrangement takes place.
7. Orcutt water sales are documented through the Business Services Division of the City Utilities Department.
8. Includes additional water uses and losses.

8.1.1.2 Short-term Shortages

Short-term shortages occur when the water supplies cannot be delivered to meet demand, either because of electrical or mechanical failures of production or delivery equipment, excess demand such as fire flows or because of water quality issues. These can be caused by equipment failure, or because of a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, wind or rainstorm, terrorist activity, or water quality issue. Short-term shortages exist if the capacity of the available production facilities i less than water demand. If a short-term shortage exists, the Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan (***Chapter 8, Section 4***) contains actions to be considered to address the situation.

8.2 Three-Year Water Supply and Demand Analysis

Table 8-2 summarizes the minimum volume of water available from each source during the next three years based on multiple-dry water years. The Purchased Water from SWP is presumed zero for the purpose of this calculation. The water supply quantities for 2017 through 2019 are based on the Stipulation and data provided by CCWA. Return flows under multiple-dry year conditions are calculated based on the quantities available to the City under the Stipulation. The City's supply is expected to exceed demand from 2017 to 2019.

Table 8-2
Water Supply and Demand in 2017-2019 for the City of Santa Maria

	Multiple-Dry Water Year		
Water Supply Sources	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Purchased Water from SWP	0	0	0
Groundwater Available from Twitchell Yield	14,300	14,300	14,300
Groundwater	12,795	12,795	12,795
Return Flows from SWP Water	6,486	4,230	2,519
Exchanges In	0	0	0
Total	33,581	31,325	29,614
Anticipated Demand	15,277	16,273	16,538

8.3 Action Stages

The City has developed actions to be undertaken during chronic water supply shortages. ***Table 8-3*** describes the water supply shortage stages and conditions. The stages will be implemented during water supply shortages according to shortage level, ranging from 51 to 60 percent shortage in Stage 1 up to 80 percent shortage in Stage 3. The stage determination and declaration during a water supply shortage are made by the City Council. The City continues to implement conservation programs that are applicable at all stages.

Table 8-3
Water Shortage Contingency – Rationing Stages to Address Water Supply Shortages

Stage No.	Water Shortage Supply Conditions	% Shortage
0	No Risk (Adequate supplies available)	0 to 50
1	Minimum Risk (Defined severe water shortage condition in groundwater basin, plus low or no State Water allocation)	51 to 60
2	Moderate (Defined severe water shortage condition in groundwater basin, plus low or no State Water allocation)	61 to 70
3	Critical (Defined severe water shortage condition in groundwater basin with restrictions on developed water use, plus no State Water Allocation)	71 to 80

8.3.1 Stage 0

At Stage 0, no additional conservation action is required due to availability of adequate supplies to meet the demand. The resulting supply at Stage 0 with 50 percent shortage in supply in 2040 would result in supply of 24,721 AF/YR, which is above the anticipated demand in 2040 of 17,990 AF/YR. As a result, it is not anticipated that the City will reach the point at which action stages will need to be implemented to address long-term drought conditions. However, in the event that a short term or catastrophic failure occurs that limits the City's ability to deliver water, or in order to comply with any future mandatory restrictions imposed by the State of California, the action stages are available for implementation.

8.3.2 Stage 1

Options for addressing a 51 to 60 percent shortfall of supply, or addressing a directive by the State of California, include increasing enforcement of the water waste ordinance, increasing the public media campaign informing the public of the Stage 1 condition, and making home water visits available to customers, especially those with water use well outside the normal range for the customer class. In addition, the City will continue to use the reporting options available in its Fixed Base Meter Reading database to identify customers with apparent customer side leaks, and inform them of the potential leak. In addition, during a Stage 1 condition, the following actions are prohibited:

1. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.;
2. Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall;
3. Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and

4. Irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes or buildings not in accordance with emergency regulations or other requirements established by the Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Any of the above actions shall be considered a willfully negligent waste of water.

8.3.3 Stage 2

At Stage 2, water supply very closely matches water demand, with very little to no margin of safety. Options for addressing a 61 to 70 percent supply reduction include all of the steps in Stage 1, including establishing an allotment for single family residences, and reducing landscape meter use by half. The Stage 2 allotment is based on the average water use from the previous January through July time period. Households and those responsible for landscape meters that exceed their allotments in a given week will be notified. If the account exceeds the allotment a second week, a flow restricting orifice will be installed in the meter to reduce the pressure and restrict flow, both of which aid in water use reduction.

Since residential meters account for 67 percent of all water use, and 50 percent of residential water use is landscape, Stage 2 actions are expected to reduce water demand by at least 10 percent. In addition, a dry year water fund has been established to purchase additional water supplies from other SWP participants to help augment supply and help reduce the negative impact on revenue. Revenue impacts that do occur will be addressed using water fund reserves or deferring non-critical capital projects.

8.3.4 Stage 3

Twitchell Yield and return flows are two water supplies that are protected in all except the worst of severe water shortage conditions in the Santa Maria Valley. In the Stipulation, these two developed supplies are given priority in severe water shortage years. Stage 3 conditions can occur only if State Water is unavailable for multiple years and no water is released from Twitchell Reservoir for groundwater recharge, both of which are unprecedented conditions by themselves, and highly unlikely to occur simultaneously.

Options for addressing an unlikely 71 to 80 percent shortfall include all of the steps in Stages 1 and 2, except that the Stage 3 allotment is based on the average water use from the previous January through May time period. Accounts that exceed their allotment will have the same notification and flow restricting devices installed as listed in Stage 2. Stage 3 actions are expected to reduce water demand by about an additional five percent. Stage 3 conditions can negatively affect revenue and will be addressed using water fund reserves and deferring non-critical capital projects.

8.4 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

A catastrophic supply interruption can occur when the City loses one or both of its main water supplies. The likelihood of experiencing a simultaneous loss of both supplies is low. For instance, local power outages may limit use of groundwater, but will not affect imported water delivery.

If the available supply is insufficient to meet the demand and water quality requirements, an emergency notification using the City's phone system will be sent to all water customers to inform them of the condition. The message will include the expected duration of the condition, and

restrictions on water use for the duration of the condition. For instance, a windstorm that disrupts power for two days may include a request to forego landscape irrigation until power is restored.

8.4.1 Power Outage

The City can continue to supply State Water to its distribution system in the event of a power outage. Even if State Water is not available, the City can supply water from its three largest wells using generator power, for a total production of 10.8 million gallons per day, which is sufficient to meet essential water demand.

Depending on the expected length of the outage, the City will evaluate the amount of storage available, the production with available supplies, and the projected demand to determine whether existing demands can be met while the outage persists. If not, the City can contact the largest water users, including the City Recreation and Parks Department, to determine if demand on large meters, such as for large irrigated landscapes like parks and schools, can be reduced sufficiently to last through the expected outage. If not, the City will call all residences using its phone system to request that non-essential water use be curtailed until the outage is addressed. As most power outages tend to be localized, the City can request mutual aid from adjacent water agencies for use of portable generators to power two additional production wells to meet higher demands.

8.4.2 Earthquakes

Earthquakes present the greatest threat to the ability to supply water. An earthquake can cause structural or mechanical failure or chemical release at a treatment facility due to containment failure or a rupture of a pipeline in the distribution system with a subsequent drop in system pressure, and the potential for severe localized flooding or contamination. While isolating severed pipelines minimizes the flooding risk, water supply is a critical element of earthquake response, both for maintaining positive pressure to control contamination, and for fire control.

To the extent possible, water production will be maintained. SWP water supply may not be impacted by the earthquake, and can remain operational unless damage to facilities prevents its delivery. The City owns three portable emergency power generators to operate three production wells to provide essential water supply to the City.

Distribution system integrity will be checked, starting with the largest transmission lines. Water main breaks will be isolated to the smallest area as soon as possible. Breaks on lines that feed larger areas will be prioritized. Isolations will be mapped, along with known fires, to track how to best maintain operation.

To the greatest extent possible, alternate water supply will be available to customers in affected regions. Water can be pumped from one location and delivered to central areas for distribution by container if the distribution system fails or is contaminated.

Regular communication with the community on the status of its water supply will be necessary to ensure that essential water needs are met.

8.5 Prohibitions, Penalties, and Consumption Reduction Methods

The City can set forth water use violation fines, charges for removal of flow restrictors, as well as establish the period during which mandatory conservation and rationing measures will be in effect. In addition to the restrictions placed on metered water use, other water use practices will

be prohibited during water shortages, including the City's systematic water main flushing. In addition, street sweeping will be prohibited from using the City's domestic supply.

Table 8-4 summarizes the various prohibitions and the stages during which the prohibition becomes mandatory.

Table 8-4
Water Shortage Contingency – Mandatory Prohibition

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
Using potable water on driveways or sidewalks	1
Allowing runoff when irrigating outdoor landscapes with potable water	1
Using potable water in non-recirculating, decorative water features	1
Using hoses without automatic shut off nozzles or similar devices	1
Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall	1
Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	1
Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians	1
Irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed home or building not in accordance with emergency regulations or other requirements established by the Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development	1
Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	2
Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4

Table 8-5 summarizes the methods that can be used by the City to enforce a reduction in consumption, where necessary.

Table 8-5
Water Shortage Contingency – Consumption Reduction Methods

Consumption Reduction Method	Stage when Method Takes Effect	Projected Reduction
Expand Public Information Campaign	1	1%
Offer Water Use Surveys	1	7%
Decrease Line Flushing	2	5%
Increase Water Waste Patrols	3	5%
Reduce System Water Loss	4	2%

As mentioned previously, the City and the County of Santa Barbara have initiated various water conservation programs to reduce water demand. Additional measures can be phased-in to provide additional demand reductions and increase public awareness of the need to conserve water. Conservation is a permanent and long-term application used within the City at all times.

Moreover, the County adopted the Regional Program in 1990 to promote water conservation within Santa Barbara County.

The City sets forth penalties for violations of prohibited uses. ***Table 8-6*** summarizes the penalties and charges and the stage during which they take effect. The penalties consist of a written warning and submittal to City Code Compliance for follow-up and a potential fine.

Table 8-6
Water Shortage Contingency – Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	2
Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4

8.6 Revenue Impacts

Revenue reduction due to reduced water usage will cut into reserves during the shortage, and will be reflected in future rate-setting discussions to reestablish acceptable fund reserve levels. The City's existing proforma reflects the resulting revenue drop associated with past levels of conservation and therefore that revenue decline is already accounted for in establishing future rate adjustments. In addition, the City's annual budget includes a minimum $200,000 for purchasing additional water supplies in dry years. Funds not spent are carried over into future years to build up a reserve for purchasing more water or to help offset the impacts of loss of revenue.

Since additional water supplies are either purchased or pumped and require only disinfection and fluoridation, there are little additional operations and maintenance costs to augment water supplies.

8.7 Monitoring Plan Effectiveness

Fixed-base meter reading facilitates monitoring water use. Hourly meter readings for each account are stored in a database. Reports can be produced and compared to daily production reports to observe trends and identify problem accounts. Electronic notification of accounts using the City's phone system allows for a cost-effective and labor-efficient mechanism for informing customers about their water usage.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 9. Demand Management Measures

9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

City Ordinances, Resolutions, and Municipal Code sections mentioned throughout this document may be found in ***Appendix G***.

City Municipal Code §§ 8-10.32 and 8-10.33 state that water may be shut off and sealed by the City Utilities Department until a turn-on fee is paid if a customer is found to be willfully and negligently wasting water through the misuse of sprinklers.

City Municipal Code § 9-4.10 states that all commercial car wash facilities, including self-wash, shall have a water recycling system, and the design and installation of these systems shall be approved by the administrative authority.

On September 2, 2014, the City Council adopted Ordinance 2014-07 amending City Municipal Code § 8-10.33 to add specific water waste prohibitions as contained within the Emergency Regulation. The ordinance prohibited:

1. Allowing runoff when irrigating outdoor landscapes with potable water;
2. Using hoses without a shut-off nozzle or similar device to wash motor vehicles;
3. Using potable water on driveways or sidewalks; and
4. Using potable water in a non-recirculating, decorative water feature.

On November 18, 2014, the City Council adopted Resolution 2014-131 to modify and enact Stage 1 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (***Chapter 8***). The resolution amended Stage 1 to:

1. Prohibit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.; and
2. Consider such water usage to be a willfully negligent waste of water.

On May 19, 2015, the City Council adopted Resolution 2015-46 to further modify Stage 1 to prohibit the following acts and consider them a willfully negligent waste of water:

1. Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours of measurable rainfall;
2. Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and
3. Irrigation with potable water outside newly construction homes or buildings not in accordance with emergency regulations or other requirements established by the Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

In 2015, the City initiated a Water Conservation Hotline that residents may use to report wasteful watering or to obtain additional information regarding water conservation efforts and requirements. The City follows up on each call received and conducts site visits to educate customers on proper water use, especially during a drought.

9.2 Metering

The City is fully metered at all municipal and industrial service connections. A number of City meters are part of an upcoming budgeted meter replacement program due to the age of the

meters. In 2018, approximately 80 percent of the meters in the City will be 20 years or older. The replacement program is budgeted to replace 25 percent of the meters annually. Failed transmitters will be replaced with fixed base transmitters and Intelligent Communications Encoder registers to account for accurate usage and maintain revenue.

The City has approximately 21,000 meters in service; 75 percent of these are on Flexnet AMI and the remaining 25 percent are radio-reads. The Flexnet Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") system allows the City to receive hourly meter reads. This information can be used for conservation measures such as tracking customer leaks or excess water usage. Flexnet AMI can also be used to identify issues like meter tampering or water theft. Each meter has an antenna mounted to the outside of the meter box which transmits the read to the main receiving tower where it is then sent to the main computers for billing.

As previously mentioned, one of the advantages of Flexnet AMI technology is the ability to obtain detailed water usage information by the hour, enabling the City to identify potential leaks early and avoid additional wasted water. This also helps customers by identifying areas of potential concern prior to receiving the water bill. City software highlights high water usage that results in the City conducting onsite leak detection. Leaks in City equipment are fixed, and customers are advised of any leaks in their equipment and advised to procure a plumber.

The implementation of near real-time meter reading has enhanced these efforts and assisted the City in maintaining water use reduction in compliance with the Governor's Executive Order in response to drought conditions.

9.3 Conservation Pricing

The City has adopted conservation pricing, including using water rates developed to recover the cost of providing service and billing customers for metered water use. The City implements a tiered rate structure, with all rates determined in accordance with Proposition 218 regulations. The City Council has approved annual five percent rate increases to be implemented July 2016 and July 2017.

The City is currently conducting a thorough utility cost of services study and rate study for the purpose of assessing and evaluating the City's current water and wastewater cost of service and rates. The study may establish new rate structure(s) to adequately balance the short and long-term financial and environmental sustainability of the City's water and wastewater enterprises, in light of declining water consumption due to State-imposed production reduction requirements.

9.4 Public Education and Outreach

The City has been investing in a water conservation program since 1990. The City's water conservation program is established to promote the efficient use of local and state water supplies through information and assistance to residential, commercial, and institutional customers. The program provides information regarding technology, monitoring, and legislation concerning efficient water use.

The City Utilities Department has a public education and outreach program with respect to all services provided by the department, including water and wastewater services. One Water Conservation Specialist and one Utilities Outreach Coordinator participate in approximately 16 public events each year, answering questions, distributing literature and giveaways, and polling

the public regarding their knowledge of City services. The Water Conservation Specialist conducts class presentations for grades Pre-K through 6th grade. All presentations meet California State Content Standards and teach students about the water cycle and the importance of water conservation.

Additional outreach is provided to the public through ads on City buses, billboards, and posters in City Hall, as well as a regular advertising campaign in print, radio, television, and internet media.

The City has a fully functional website with an easy-to-navigate section promoting water conservation, including a customized water-use calculator to determine customers' water use in GPCD. Customers are invited to pledge to reduce water use, and to share water savings stories on the City's social media sites. Additional information available to customers includes home water leak detection and water conservation tips and ideas, including the low-flow showerhead exchange program, water saving plants and landscaping information, a link to the California Water Conservation Programs and rebates, and the State Water Conservation webpage.

The City participates in the National Mayor's Challenge for Water Conservation each April. Residents are encouraged to take a series of informative and easy to use pledges online to commit to water conservation. The City participates in Water Awareness Month each May, and offers complimentary home water visits throughout the year.

The City is a participant and steering committee member for the Green Business Program of Santa Barbara County[8], certifying businesses that want to operate in a sustainable manner. The City conducts inspections with regard to water conservation and provides information about recommended retrofits a business owner may need to consider in order to become certified as a Green Business.

9.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The City uses its fixed base meter-reading program to find customer leaks and notify customers. The software associated with this meter reading program contains algorithms that allow the City to determine which meters have had water use every hour for three continuous days. These accounts are flagged monthly and the City notifies these customers by door tag. The City follows up on these accounts to make sure that leaks are fixed.

The City tracks water loss annually. There is no significant leakage in its distribution system. In an attempt to save water and control costs, the City has proactively installed anodes on service lines upstream of customer meters in an effort to protect copper service lines from corrosion and pinhole leaks. To date, over 4,700 such anodes have been installed.

9.6 Water Conservation Program and Staffing Support

The Water Conservation Specialist has been employed by the City since 1998, and has served as the City's full-time Water Conservation Specialist for more than a decade.

The Water Conservation Specialist has completed training on Water Conservation and Water Efficiency offered by the American Water Works Association and the California Rural Water Association, the California Urban Water Conservation Council ("CUWCC"), and Forester

[8] http://www.GreenBizSBC.org

Network. The Water Conservation Specialist has also received training on landscape water-use efficiency from the Green Gardens Group and the Santa Barbara County Green Gardner Program. The Water Conservation Specialist is also an active member of the Santa Barbara County Regional Water Efficiency Program.

The Water Conservation Specialist works closely with other City staff in responding to potential water leaks and providing complimentary in-home water visits to residents. The Water Conservation Specialist completes an average of 35 visits annually. During these visits, indoor and outdoor water use is assessed.

The Water Conservation Specialist also provides water education in local schools, presenting to approximately 25 classes annually, representing approximately 750 students.

9.7 Other Demand Management Measures

9.7.1 Reduction in GPCD

The City has long recognized water conservation as its major goal in managing its water portfolio. As seen in ***Figure 9-1***, the water demand or per capita use for the City has steadily decreased over the past decade. The reduction in demand is due to a combination of factors such as water conservation, weather, drought, and economic activities.

From 2000 to 2005, per capita water use dropped more than 19 percent, and from 2005 to 2010 per capital use dropped an additional 11.3 percent. Due to water use reduction plans, per capita water demand dropped again between 2010 and 2015 an additional 8.42 percent. Overall reduction in per capita water use over the last 15 years has been 34.32 percent from 164.55 GPCD to 108.07 GPCD. Due to these reductions in per capita water use, the City met its 20 x 2020 goal of 122 GPCD by 2010.

During the Governor's mandatory water conservation due to the drought, the City had a cumulative conservation target of 16 percent between July 2015 and February 2016. The City reported cumulative conservation of 16 percent, meeting the target set by Executive Order. Future water demand is expected to increase due to an increase in population and an expansion of service area, but per capita use is expected to decrease because of continued conservation measures implemented by the City.

Figure 9-1

Gallons per Capita per Day Comparison

Year	Consumption GPCD	5-Year Reduction GPCD	Overall Reduction GPCD
2000	164.55		
2001	146.38		
2002	148.63		
2003	156.63		
2004	146.65		
2005	133.03	-19.16%	
2006	131.92		
2007	135.61		
2008	131.05		

Year	Consumption GPCD	5-Year Reduction GPCD	Overall Reduction GPCD
2009	130.72		
2010	118.00	-11.30%	
2011	110.57		
2012	108.93		
2013	112.16		
2014	107.54		
2015	108.07	-8.42%	-34.32%

9.7.2 Other Demand Management Measures

The City participates in numerous efforts to significantly reduce water use as measured in GPCD. These efforts include:

- *Showerhead Exchange Program*. Participation in this program with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency resulted in more than 350 showerheads exchanged to-date. Old showerheads were exchanged for complimentary low-flow showerheads.
- *Project WET® Teacher Education Program*. This program provided educators at all levels with education on diverse water topics, enabling educators to teach objective, experiential, science-based water education.
- *Green Gardner Classes*. Sponsorship of, and participation in, Green Gardner classes at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria. Each spring and fall, interested professional landscapers and residents participate twice weekly in a four-week class designed to teach green gardening and landscaping techniques. Topics covered include irrigation efficiency, green waste reduction, pest and fertilizer management, proper plant maintenance and other sustainable, water-saving landscaping topics.
- *Lawn & Garden Workshop*. Sponsorship of, and participation in, an annual Lawn & Garden Workshop, held in partnership with Harvest Blend Compost. At this workshop, residents learn about drought tolerant planting, composting, and water-saving irrigation techniques.
- *Fix-a-Leak Week*. The City annually participates in the Environmental Protection Agency Fix-a-Leak Week program in March. The City issues press releases and shares information on social media about home water visits, and educates customers on water wasted due to residential leaks.
- *Water Awareness Month*. Each year, the City Council proclaims the month of May to be Water Awareness Month. Activities include a Water Awareness Poster Contest for 3rd grade students. The winners are announced at a City Council meeting, and receive prizes and public recognition.
- *Promotional Items and Outreach*. Distribution of free, promotional items that promote water conservation at community events and educational presentations, including but not limited to: shower timers, toilet tank banks, moisture meter probes, sink aerators, rain gauges, and hose timers.

9.8 California Urban Water Conservation Council

The City is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California ("MOU") administered by the CUWCC. The CUWCC had its beginnings as an independent entity housed under California Urban Water Agencies. Currently, the CUWCC is a fully independent non-profit organization. The CUWCC was formed as part of an effort by the DWR working jointly with water utilities, environmental organizations, and other interested groups to develop and administer urban best management practices ("BMPs") for conserving water.

The objective of the CUWCC is to implement the MOU, which was signed into existence in 1991 by nearly 100 urban water agencies and environmental groups. The signatories obligate themselves to implement the urban water conservation practices identified in the MOU. The goal of the practices in the MOU is to reduce long-term urban water demands and to provide practices that may be implemented during occasional water supply shortages (California Urban Water Conservation Council, 2016). The urban water conservation practices identify BMPs that range from home water visits to toilet replacements, and are currently broken into two categories, Programmatic and Foundational.

Each agency that is a signatory to the MOU is required to file reports on the implementation of the BMPs identified in the MOU. For the purposes of the UWMP, the reports filed to the CUWCC on the BMPs that are implemented or under implementation can be substituted for the reporting requirements of § 10631(f)(1). The UWMP uses the reports filed to the CUWCC in addition to any necessary analysis as described in § 10631.

As a signatory of the MOU, the City agreed to implement the BMPs that are determined to be cost beneficial to its ratepayers and to complete such implementation in accordance with the schedule assigned to each BMP. The City files biannual reports with the CUWCC on BMP implementation progress. ***Appendix H*** includes the reports provided to the CUWCC for 2014-2015.

9.8.1 BMP Implementation Status

Table 9-1 presents a summary of the offered programs and implementation status for all BMPs. The City is currently meeting coverage requirements as defined by the CUWCC for BMPs.

Table 9-1
Summary of Best Management Practice Implementation

BMP Categories	Summary of Activities	Coverage Implementation Status
Programmatic: Residential		
Water Survey Program for Single-Family Residential and Multi-family Residential Customers	The City has developed and implemented a targeting/marketing strategy for residential water use surveys, providing indoor and outdoor water surveys, which have resulted in reduced water consumption.	Coverage requirements are being met.
Residential Plumbing Retrofits	The City utilizes City events for distributing low-flow devices and uses city webpage to provide information on low-flow kits. Additional media is utilized during Water Awareness Month in May, resulting in further scheduling of surveys and distribution of low-flow kits. Kits include an ultra-low-flow showerhead, sink	Coverage requirements are met.

Table 9-1
Summary of Best Management Practice Implementation

BMP Categories	Summary of Activities	Coverage Implementation Status
	aerator, kitchen swivel aerator, leak detection tablets, and a toilet tank bank.	
High-efficiency clothes washing machine financial incentive programs	Rebates for High-Efficiency Washing Machines are not provided to City residents. Other incentives and information are available during home water visits and as part of the water conservation kits.	Coverage requirements are met based on approved exempt status – not cost effective.
Residential Ultra Low-Flow Toilet (ULFT) replacement programs	The City does not offer an ULFT replacement program. Other incentives and information are available during home water visits and as part of the water conservation kits.	Coverage requirements are met – efforts are 'At Least as Effective As' CUWCC BMPs.
Programmatic: Landscape		
Large Landscape Conservation Programs & Incentives	The City has a Secondary Water System, which utilizes untreated non-potable groundwater for irrigation of large landscape areas. Through expansion of this system over the last five years, the City has been able to convert more than 220 AF annually from potable water use. Customers pay a lower "well-water" rate for this water, encouraging its use. This water has a higher nitrogen content, making it desirable for landscaping uses.	Coverage requirements are met – efforts are 'At Least as Effective As' CUWCC BMPs.
Programmatic: Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional		
Conservation programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	The City partners with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency to offer rebate programs to residents to replace ULFTs for all CII accounts	Coverage requirements are being met
Foundational: Utility Operations		
Water Loss Control	The City has implemented and managed all meter testing, meter replacements, construction meter output, street sweeping, water main leaks, and sewer maintenance. Software highlights high water usage that results in City staff conducting onsite leak detection. Leaks in City equipment are fixed, and leaks in customer equipment are identified and the customer is advised to retain plumber. The implementation of a Fixed-Base meter reading program providing near-real time information has enhanced these efforts.	Coverage requirements are being met
Pricing	The City has adopted conservation pricing, including using water rates developed to recover the cost of providing service and billing customers for metered water use.	Coverage requirements are being met.
Metering	The City has an aggressive metering campaign to ensure all water services within City limits are metered and billed by volume.	Coverage requirements are being met.
Water Conservation Coordinator	The City employs a full-time water conservation specialist to develop and implement conservation programs.	Coverage requirements are being met.

Table 9-1
Summary of Best Management Practice Implementation

BMP Categories	Summary of Activities	Coverage Implementation Status
Water Waste Prohibition	A water waste prohibition ordinance is in effect for the City that includes a number of prohibited water uses.	Coverage requirements are met.
Foundational: Education		
Public Information Program	The City has a public information program and issues press releases, publishes newsletters, uses utility bill inserts to notify the public of various conservation programs, and participates in numerous public events annually, where City staff distributes water conservation information and items.	Coverage requirements are being met.
School Education Program	The City has implemented a school information program to promote water conservation with class programs scheduled throughout the school year.	Coverage requirements are being met.

9.9 Recommended Conservation Program

When implementing water conservation programs, the City is subject to economic and legal constraints that need to be considered as they may affect the cost effectiveness of each BMP.

9.9.1 Economic Considerations

The cost of water is an important economic factor that needs to be considered when implementing conservation programs. Higher cost of water increases the economic viability of BMP implementation. Currently, no water projects planned in the City would result in higher unit costs of water, thus increasing the economic feasibility of water conservation measures.

9.9.2 Legal Considerations

The City has the legal authority to implement cost beneficial BMPs in its capital/operating budget. When developing programs that advance water conservation, the City can offer financial incentives, information, and/or educational programs in its service area and has legal authority to enforce urban codes or plumbing codes for new or existing connections that pertain to implementation of efficient devices, or reduction of water use.

9.9.3 Cost Share Partners

The City collaborates with other agencies that support conservation programs to expand the breadth of offered programs. Joint participation offers opportunity for cost sharing and development of more effective conservation strategies.

To avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector, the City actively pursues outside sources of funding to complement the City's resources.

The City was recently awarded two grants for projects to enhance infiltration and water quality: (i) the City's Central Coast Irrigation and Nutrient Management Program Santa Maria Watershed Project was awarded $1.25-Million through the Proposition 84 Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program; and (ii) the City's Blosser Bioretention Project was awarded $1.95-Million through the Proposition 40 Stormwater Grant Program.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 10. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

10.1 Notice to Cities and Counties Regarding UWMP Review

The City initiated agency coordination by mailing letters to cities and counties within its service area, wholesale agencies, wastewater agencies, and agencies with which the City has emergency connections. The initial letters notified the agencies of the City's intent to prepare its UWMP and requested data for the preparation of the UWMP. ***Table 10.1*** lists the agencies contacted during the preparation of this UWMP.

Table 10.1
Coordination with Agencies

Coordinating Agencies	Participated in UWMP Development	Commented on the Draft	Attended Public Meetings	Was Contacted for Assistance
County of Santa Barbara				✓
Central Coast Water Authority	✓			✓
Golden State Water Company				✓
Laguna County Sanitation District				✓
City of Guadalupe				✓
Nipomo Community Services District	✓			✓
Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District				
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District				
General Public	✓			✓

10.1.1 Notification Requirement – 60 Days Prior to Review/Adoption Hearing

The City notified the City of Guadalupe, the County of Santa Barbara, the NCSD, the County of San Luis Obispo, and the GSWC that the City's 2015 UWMP was being reviewed and amendments were being considered. The notification was sent on February 13, 2016, more than 60 days prior to the public hearing held on May 17, 2016.

10.2 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

For this update to the City's UWMP, a public workshop was held on April 14, 2016 and a public hearing was held on May 17, 2016. The public workshop was held for review and comment on the draft UWMP before consideration of adoption by City Council. The public hearing was held to allow the public an opportunity provide input to the UWMP before adoption by City Council.

Legal notices for the public hearing were published in local newspapers in accordance with Government Code § 6066. Copies of the draft UWMP were made available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office, the City Utilities Department, and on the City website.

The final UWMP, adopted by the City Council on May 17, 2016, will be submitted electronically to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county for which the City supplies water within 30 days of adoption. Adopted copies of the final UWMP are available for review by the public at the City Utilities Department during regular business hours and may also be viewed or downloaded from the City website.

Appendix I contains supporting documentation that: (i) the City made the draft UWMP available for public inspection; (ii) the City published notice of the public hearing; and (iii) the City held the public hearing. Also included is a copy of the resolution adopting the 2015 UWMP. These documents satisfy the submittals required by regulation associated with the adoption, submittal, and the limitation of an UWMP.

The City is committed to the implementation of this UWMP as required by § 10643 of the Act. The City has implemented many Demand Management Measures via the City's participation in the CUWCC MOU.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Chapter 11. References

California Coastal Commission. (2004, March). *Seawater Desalination and the California Coastal Act*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.cacoastkeeper.org/document/seawater-desalination-and-the-california-coastal-act.pdf

California Department of Finance. (2015). *Projections of Population and Births*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.dof.ca.gov

California Department of Water Resources. (2004, February 27). *California's Groundwater: Bulletin 118*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/basindescriptions/3-12.pdf

California Department of Water Resources. (2015, May). *Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool*. Retrieved 2016, from https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs

California Department of Water Resources. (2016, March). *2015 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers - Final*. Retrieved 2016, from http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/docs/2015/UWMP_Guidebook_Mar_2016_FINAL.pdf

California Department of Water Resources. (2016, February). *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capital Water Use*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/docs/2015/Methodologies%20-%20February%202016%20FINAL.pdf

California Department of Water Resources, Natural Resources Agency. (2015, July). *The State Water Project Final Delivery Capability Report 2015*. Retrieved from https://msb.water.ca.gov/documents/86800/144575dd-0be1-4d2d-aeff-8d7a2a7b21e4

California Irrigation Management Information System. (2015). *ETo Maps*. Retrieved 2016, from http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov

California Urban Water Conservation Council. (2016, January 4). *Memorandum of Understanding*. Retrieved from http://www.cuwcc.org/Portals/0/Document%20Library/About%20Us/MOU/MOU%2001-04-2016.pdf

Central Coast Water Authority. (2011, June). *2010 Urban Water Management Plan*. Retrieved from http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/2010uwmps/Central%20Coast%20Water%20Authority/CCWA%202010%20Urban%20Water%20Management%20Plan.pdf

City of Santa Maria. (2013, May 7). *City Council Agenda Archives*. Retrieved from http://archive.cityofsantamaria.org/CouncilAgendas/2013/May_07/3K-a.pdf

City of Santa Maria. (2015, June). *2014 Water Quality Report*. Retrieved from http://www.cityofsantamaria.org/home/showdocument?id=296

Luhdorff & Scalmanini. (2014, April). *2014 Annual Report of Hydrogeologic Conditions, Water Requirements, Supplies and Disposition - Santa Maria Valley Management Area*

Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. (2012, December). *Regional Growth Forecast 2010-2040*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.sbcag.org/uploads/2/4/5/4/24540302/regional_growth_forecast_2010-2040.pdf

United States Census Bureau. (2010). *Quick Facts*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.census.gov/quickfacts

United States Census Bureau. (2015). *Fact Finder*. Retrieved 2016, from http://factfinder.census.gov

Western Regional Climate Center. (2016). *Historical Data*. Retrieved 2015, from http://www.wrcc.dri.edu

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendices

Appendix A

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case No. 770214 *(Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, June 30, 2005)*[i]

Appendix B

Supporting Documentation: Preparation

Appendix C

Central Coast Water Authority Future Projections

Appendix D

Section 4.2, Regional Recycled Water – Excerpt from *Santa Barbara County Long Term Water Supply Report*

Appendix E

2014 Water Quality Report

Appendix F

2011 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Appendix G

Ordinances, Resolutions, and Municipal Code sections

Appendix H

California Urban Water Conservation Council Reports

Appendix I

Supporting Documentation: Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

[i] Exhibits "C" and "F", referenced in this 2015 UWMP are included; Exhibits "A", "B", "D", "E", "G", and "H" have been excluded.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A – Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case No. 770214 *(Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, June 30, 2005)*

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

SANTA MARIA VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, Plaintiff, v. CITY OF SANTA MARIA, et al., Defendants. AND RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS AND ACTIONS CONSOLIDATED FOR ALL PURPOSES	SANTA MARIA GROUNDWATER LITIGATION Lead Case No. CV 770214 (CONSOLIDATED FOR ALL PURPOSES) [Consolidated With Case Numbers: CV 784900; CV 785509; CV 785522; CV 787150; CV 784921; CV 785511; CV 785936; CV 787151; CV 784926; CV 785515; CV 786791; CV 787152; CV 036410] San Luis Obispo County Superior Court Case Nos. 990738 and 990739 [Assigned to Judge Jack Komar for All Purposes]

STIPULATION (JUNE 30, 2005 VERSION)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION -- ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

The Stipulating Parties hereby stipulate and agree to entry of judgment containing the terms and conditions of this Stipulation.

A. Parties and Jurisdiction

1. Plaintiff and Cross-Defendant Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District ("District") is a water conservation district organized under California Water Code section 74000, *et seq*. The District does not pump Groundwater from the Basin.

2. Defendants, Cross-Complainants and Cross-Defendants the City of Santa Maria ("Santa Maria"), City of Guadalupe ("Guadalupe"), Southern California Water Company ("SCWC"), Nipomo Community Services District ("NCSD"), Rural Water Company ("RWC"), City of Arroyo Grande ("Arroyo Grande"), City of Pismo Beach ("Pismo Beach"), City of Grover Beach ("Grover Beach") and Oceano Community Services District ("Oceano") rely, in part, on Groundwater to provide public water service to customers within the Basin.

3. Cross-Defendant County of San Luis Obispo ("San Luis Obispo") is a subdivision of the State of California. Cross-Defendant San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ("SLO District") is a public entity organized pursuant to the laws of the State of California. Neither San Luis Obispo nor SLO District pumps Groundwater from the Basin.

4. Cross-Defendant County of Santa Barbara ("Santa Barbara") is a subdivision of the State of California. Santa Barbara does not pump Groundwater from the Basin.

5. Numerous other Cross-Defendants and Cross-Complainants are Overlying Owners. Many of these Overlying Owners pump Groundwater from the Basin, while others do not currently exercise their Overlying Rights. Those Overlying Owners who are Stipulating Parties are identified on Exhibit "A".

6. This action presents an *inter se* adjudication of the claims alleged between and among all Parties. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action and over the Parties herein.

/ / /

B. Further Trial

The Stipulating Parties recognize that not all Parties have entered into this Stipulation and that a trial will be necessary as to all non-Stipulating Parties. No Stipulating Party shall interfere or oppose the effort of any other Stipulating Party in the preparation and conduct of any such trial. All Stipulating Parties agree to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in any trial or hearing necessary to obtain entry of a judgment containing the terms and conditions of this Stipulation. No Stipulating Party shall have any obligation to contribute financially to any future trial.

C. Definitions

As used in this Stipulation, the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

1. *Annual or Year* – That period beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

2. *Annual Report* – The report prepared and filed with the Court annually for each Management Area.

3. *Appropriative Rights* – The right to use surplus Native Groundwater for reasonable and beneficial use.

4. *Available State Water Project Water* – The amount of SWP Water an Importer is entitled to receive in a given Year based upon the California Department of Water Resources final Table A allocation.

5. *Basin* - The groundwater basin described in the Phase I and II orders of the Court, as modified, and presented in Exhibit "B".

6. *Developed Water* – Groundwater derived from human intervention as of the date of this Stipulation, which shall be limited to Twitchell Yield, Lopez Water, Return Flows, and recharge resulting from storm water percolation ponds.

7. *Groundwater* – Twitchell Yield, Lopez Water, Return Flows, storm water percolation, Native Groundwater and all other recharge percolating within the Basin.

8. *Importer(s)* – Any Party who brings Imported Water into the Basin. At the date of this Stipulation, the Importers are Santa Maria, SCWC, Guadalupe, Pismo Beach, and Oceano.

9. *Imported Water* – Water within the Basin, originating outside the Basin that absent human intervention would not recharge or be used in the Basin.

10. *Lopez Project* – Lopez Dam and Reservoir located on Arroyo Grande Creek, together with the associated water treatment plant, delivery pipeline and all associated facilities, pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board permit No. 12814 (A-18375) and pending application No. A-30826.

11. *Lopez Water* – Groundwater within the Basin derived from the operation of the Lopez Project.

12. *Management Areas* – The three areas within the Basin that have sufficient distinguishing characteristics to permit the water resources and facilities of each area to be individually managed. The Management Areas are: the Northern Cities Management Area, the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, as shown on Exhibit "C".

13. *Management Area Engineer* – The individual(s) or consulting firm(s) that are hired to prepare the Monitoring Plan(s) and Annual Report(s) for one or more of the Management Areas.

14. *Monitoring Parties* – Those Parties responsible for conducting and funding each Monitoring Program.

15. *Monitoring Program* – The data collection and analysis program to be conducted within each Management Area sufficient to allow the preparation of the Annual Report.

16. *Native Groundwater* – Groundwater within the Basin, not derived from human intervention, that replenishes the Basin through precipitation, stream channel infiltration, tributary runoff, or other natural processes.

17. *New Developed Water* – Groundwater derived from human intervention through programs or projects implemented after the date of this Stipulation.

18. *New Urban Uses* – Municipal and industrial use which may occur on land that, as of January 1, 2005, was located: 1) within the boundaries of a municipality or its sphere of influence, or within the process of inclusion in its sphere of influence; or 2) within the certificated

service area of a publicly regulated utility. The New Urban Use areas are identified in Exhibit "D". New Urban Uses does not include the current DJ Farms development within Guadalupe City limits (including Santa Barbara County APN 113-080-18, 113-080-24).

19. *Nipomo Mesa Management Area or NMMA* – That Management Area shown on Exhibit "C".

20. *Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group* – The committee formed to administer the relevant provisions of the Stipulation regarding the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

21. *Northern Cities Management Area* – That Management Area which is part of Zone #3 of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as shown on Exhibit "C".

22. *Northern Cities* – Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach and Oceano.

23. *Northern Parties* – The Northern Cities, the Overlying Owners within the Northern Cities Management Area, San Luis Obispo and the SLO District.

24. *Overlying Right* – The appurtenant right of an Overlying Owner to use Native Groundwater for overlying, reasonable and beneficial use.

25. *Overlying Owner(s)* – Owners of land overlying the Basin who hold an Overlying Right.

26. *Party* – Each Person in this consolidated action, whether a Stipulating Party or a non-Stipulating Party.

27. *Person* – Any natural person, firm, association, organization, joint venture, partnership, business, trust, corporation, or public entity.

28. *Public Hearing* – A hearing after notice to all Parties and to any other person legally entitled to notice.

29. *Return Flows* – Groundwater derived from use and recharge within the Basin of water delivered through State Water Project facilities.

/ / /

30. *Santa Maria Valley Management Area* – That Management Area shown on Exhibit "C".

31. *Severe Water Shortage Conditions* – Those conditions, as separately defined in a Severe Water Shortage Response Plan for each Management Area, that trigger certain discretionary and mandatory responses by the Stipulating Parties upon order of the Court.

32. *Severe Water Shortage Response Plan* – The discretionary and mandatory responses for each Management Area that are to be implemented when Severe Water Shortage Conditions exist.

33. *State Water Project Water* or *SWP Water* – Water imported through the State of California State Water Resources Development System pursuant to Division 6, Part 6, Chapter 8, of the California Water Code.

34. *Stipulating Party* – A Party that has signed this Stipulation, as listed in Exhibit "A", or its heirs, executors, administrators, trustees, successors, assigns, and agents.

35. *Storage Space* – The portion of the Basin capable of holding water for subsequent reasonable and beneficial uses.

36. *SWP Contract(s)* – Those series of contracts that entitle the Importers to use SWP facilities to bring Imported Water into the Basin.

37. *Twitchell Management Authority* or *TMA* – The committee formed to administer the relevant provisions of the Stipulation regarding the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

38. *Twitchell Participants* – Those Stipulating Parties holding rights to Twitchell Yield.

39. *Twitchell Project* – Dam and reservoir authorized by Congress as the "Santa Maria Project" on September 3, 1954 (Public Law 774, 83d Congress, ch. 1258, 2d session, 68 Stat. 1190) and located on the Cuyama River, approximately six miles upstream from its junction with the Sisquoc River, pursuant to that certain License For Diversion And Use of Water, License No. 10416, issued by the State Water Resources Control Board.

///

40. *Twitchell Water* – Groundwater derived from operation of the Twitchell Project.

41. *Twitchell Yield* – The total amount of Groundwater allocated annually to the Twitchell Participants.

II. EXHIBITS

The following Exhibits are attached to this Stipulation and incorporated herein:

1. *Exhibit "A"*, list identifying the Stipulating Parties and the parcels of land bound by the terms of this Stipulation.

2. *Exhibit "B"*, Phase I and II Orders, as modified, and the attached map depicting the Santa Maria Basin.

3. *Exhibit "C"*, map of the Basin and boundaries of the three Management Areas.

4. *Exhibit "D"*, map identifying those lands as of January 1, 2005: 1) within the boundaries of a municipality or its sphere of influence, or within the process of inclusion in its sphere of influence; or 2) within the certificated service area of a publicly regulated utility; and a list of selected parcels that are nearby these boundaries which are excluded from within these areas.

5. *Exhibit "E"*, 2002 Settlement Agreement between the Northern Cities and Northern Landowners.

6. *Exhibit "F"*, the agreement among Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe regarding the Twitchell Project and the TMA.

7. *Exhibit "G"*, the Court's Order Concerning Electronic Service of Pleadings and Electronic Posting of Discovery Documents dated June 27, 2000.

8. *Exhibit "H"*, the form of memorandum of agreement to be recorded.

III. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS -- ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

The terms and conditions of this Stipulation set forth a physical solution concerning Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space, consistent with common law water rights priorities.

/ / /

A. Recognition of Priority of Overlying Rights

Except as expressly modified by the settlement agreement among the Northern Parties (Exhibit "E"), all Overlying Owners that are also Stipulating Parties have a prior and paramount Overlying Right, whether or not yet exercised.

B. Prescriptive Rights

As to the Stipulating Parties, no Party has proved prescriptive rights to any Native Groundwater. Future use by the Stipulating Parties will not be adverse and will not ripen into a prescriptive right as between the Stipulating Parties.

C. Appropriative Rights

Consistent with the specific provisions governing each Management Area, the Stipulating Parties owning and exercising Appropriative Rights have the right to the reasonable and beneficial use of Native Groundwater that is surplus to the reasonable and beneficial uses of the Stipulating Parties that are Overlying Owners. New appropriative uses shall be subordinate to existing appropriations and shall be prioritized on a first in time, first in right basis.

D. Developed Water Rights

The Stipulating Parties owning Developed Water or New Developed Water have the right to its reasonable and beneficial use, consistent with the specific provisions governing each Management Area. The right to use Developed Water is a right to use commingled Groundwater and is not limited to the corpus of that water.

E. Rights to Storage Space

The Court shall reserve jurisdiction over the use of the Storage Space, and any Party may apply to the Court for the approval of a project using Storage Space. The Court must approve any project using Storage Space before any Party can claim a right to stored water from that project. The Stipulating Parties agree that Groundwater derived from Developed Water is exempt from the Court approval requirements of this Paragraph.

F. Other Surface Water Rights

Nothing in this Stipulation affects or otherwise alters common law riparian rights or any surface water rights, unless expressly provided in this Stipulation.

IV. PHYSICAL SOLUTION – ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Authority

Pursuant to Article X, section 2 of the California Constitution, the Stipulating Parties agree that the Court has the authority to enter a judgment and physical solution containing the terms and conditions of this Stipulation. Unless the Court imposes this physical solution, potential changes in water use could affect Basin adequacy and integrity. The Declaration of Rights is a component of this physical solution.

B. Purposes and Objectives

The terms and conditions of this Stipulation are intended to impose a physical solution establishing a legal and practical means for ensuring the Basin's long-term sustainability. This physical solution governs Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space, and is intended to ensure that the Basin continues to be capable of supporting all existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses. This physical solution is: 1) a fair and equitable basis for the allocation of water rights in the Basin; 2) in furtherance of the mandates of the State Constitution and the water policy of the State of California; and 3) a remedy that gives due consideration to applicable common law rights and priorities to use Groundwater and Storage Space, without substantially impairing any such right.

C. Basin Management Areas

Development and use of Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space have historically been financed and managed separately in three Management Areas. For example, only the Northern Parties have paid for, managed, and benefited from the Lopez Project; whereas only Santa Maria Valley parties have paid for, managed, and benefited from the Twitchell Project. In contrast, the Nipomo Mesa parties have not been involved in the funding or management of either the Twitchell or Lopez Projects.

The Stipulating Parties agree that Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space can be more efficiently allocated and managed in three Management Areas, given the physical, geographical, political, economic, and historic conditions. The three Management Areas, as shown on Exhibit "C," are as follows: Northern Cities Management Area; Nipomo Mesa Management

Area; and Santa Maria Valley Management Area. The Stipulating Parties intend that management through three Management Areas will preserve the Basin's integrity.

D. Groundwater Monitoring

1. *Monitoring Program*. A Monitoring Program shall be established in each of the three Management Areas to collect and analyze data regarding water supply and demand conditions. Data collection and monitoring shall be sufficient to determine land and water uses in the Basin, sources of supply to meet those uses, groundwater conditions including groundwater levels and quality, the amount and disposition of Developed Water supplies, and the amount and disposition of any other sources of water supply in the Basin. The Northern Cities Management Area shall not be required to include in its Monitoring Program or Annual Reports quantification of groundwater recharge from the Lopez Project or storm water percolation ponds, unless the Court orders inclusion of this information.

Within one hundred and eighty days after entry of judgment, representatives of the Monitoring Parties from each Management Area will present to the Court for its approval their proposed Monitoring Program. The Management Area Engineers shall freely share available well data, groundwater models, and other products and tools utilized in monitoring and analysis of conditions in the three Management Areas, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of this Stipulation.

Absent a Court order to the contrary, all Stipulating Parties shall make available relevant information regarding groundwater elevations and water quality data necessary to implement the Monitoring Program approved for their respective Management Area. The Monitoring Parties shall coordinate with the Stipulating Parties to obtain any needed data on reasonable terms and conditions. Metering may only be imposed on Stipulating Parties upon a Court order following a showing that such data is necessary to monitor groundwater conditions in the Basin, and in the case of an Overlying Owner, that Overlying Owner has failed to provide information comparable to that provided by other Overlying Owners. The confidentiality of well data from individual owners and operators will be preserved, absent a Court order or written consent.

/ / /

2. *Monitoring Parties*. The Monitoring Parties are as follows:

(a) Santa Maria Valley Management Area – The Twitchell Management Authority.

(b) Northern Cities Management Area – The Northern Cities.

(c) Nipomo Mesa Management Area – The NMMA Technical Group.

3. *Annual Reports*. Within one hundred and twenty days after each Year, the Management Area Engineers will file an Annual Report with the Court. The Annual Report will summarize the results of the Monitoring Program, changes in groundwater supplies, and any threats to Groundwater supplies. The Annual Report shall also include a tabulation of Management Area water use, including Imported Water availability and use, Return Flow entitlement and use, other Developed Water availability and use, and Groundwater use. Any Stipulating Party may object to the Monitoring Program, the reported results, or the Annual Report by motion.

4. *Management Area Engineer*. The Monitoring Parties may hire individuals or consulting firms to assist in the preparation of the Monitoring Programs and the Annual Reports. Except as provided below for the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, the Monitoring Parties, in their sole discretion, shall select, retain and replace the Management Area Engineer.

E. New Developed Water

1. Stipulating Parties in each Management Area may prepare and implement plans to develop, salvage or import additional water supplies.

2. The Stipulating Parties that pay, or otherwise provide consideration, for New Developed Water are entitled to use it to the extent the New Developed Water augments the water supplies in that Management Area. If more than one Stipulating Party finances or participates in generating New Developed Water, rights to the supply of New Developed Water shall be proportional to each Stipulating Party's financial contribution or other consideration, or as otherwise mutually agreed to by the participating Stipulating Parties. This paragraph does not apply to Return Flows.

///

3. The Stipulating Parties who desire to claim New Developed Water supplies must bring a motion, and obtain an order from the Court, quantifying and allocating the rights to the New Developed Water, before they have the prior right to the New Developed Water.

F. Severe Water Shortage Response

This physical solution sets forth a Severe Water Shortage Plan for each Management Area which is intended to provide an effective response to Severe Water Shortage Conditions that may develop within each or all of the Management Areas. The specific Severe Water Shortage Plans for each Management Area are incorporated herein and made a part of the physical solution.

V. PHYSICAL SOLUTION: PROVISIONS SPECIFIC TO SANTA MARIA VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA

As supplemented by the provisions of this Stipulation that apply to all Management Areas, the following terms govern rights to Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

A. Water Rights to Sources of Supply

1. *Overlying Rights*. The Stipulating Parties who are Overlying Owners within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area each have the prior and paramount right to use Native Groundwater. Subject to Paragraph V(C)(2)(b)(vi), all Overlying Rights are appurtenant to the overlying land and cannot be assigned or conveyed separate or apart from those lands.

2. *Appropriative Rights*. The Parties listed in Exhibit "A" are the owners of Appropriative Rights exercised in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. Each Appropriative Right is limited to Native Groundwater that is surplus to reasonable and beneficial uses of the Stipulating Parties that are Overlying Owners in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. New appropriative uses shall be subordinate to existing Appropriative Rights and shall be prioritized on a first in time, first in right basis.

3. *Developed Water*. The Stipulating Parties owning Developed Water have the right to its reasonable and beneficial use, subject only to the Severe Water Shortage Plan. On an annual basis, the Stipulating Parties shall have the right to the reasonable and beneficial use of Developed Water that is surplus to the reasonable and beneficial uses of the owners of that

Developed Water. The right to use Developed Water is a right to use commingled Groundwater and is not limited to the corpus of that water.

(a) New Developed Water. The ownership and use of New Developed Water shall be subject to Court order.

(b) Twitchell Water.

(i) *Amount.* The Twitchell Project annually provides a variable amount of Developed Water that augments the Groundwater in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. Twitchell Yield is thirty-two thousand acre-feet per year ("afy").

(ii) *Division of Twitchell Yield.* Twitchell Yield shall be divided as follows: 80% to Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe, and 20% to the Overlying Owners within the District who are Stipulating Parties.

a. The Twitchell Yield allocated to Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe is suballocated pursuant to the agreement among Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe, as attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit "F".

b. The Twitchell Yield allocated to the Overlying Owners who are Stipulating Parties within the District shall be equally allocated to each acre of land within the District owned by these Stipulating Parties. Concurrently with the execution of this Stipulation, each of these Stipulating Parties shall report their acreage of overlying land within the District on a parcel specific basis. Within one hundred and twenty days of the effective date of this Stipulation, the Management Area Engineer shall create a list of all the Stipulating Parties and their respective allocation of the Twitchell Yield.

(iii) *Recapture of Twitchell Yield.* The right to use Twitchell Yield is a right to use commingled Groundwater and is not limited to the corpus of that water.

(iv) *Transfer of Twitchell Yield.* Twitchell Yield may be transferred, temporarily or permanently, only between Stipulating Parties and the transfer market shall be as open and competitive as practical. A memorandum of agreement summarizing each transfer shall be filed with the Court and provided to the TMA. Any such memorandum of agreement shall state the Parties to the transfer, the amount of Twitchell Yield transferred, the price per acre-

foot, and the Party responsible for the financial obligation associated with the Twitchell Yield.

(v) *Carryover*. Any portion of Twitchell Yield that is not used in a given Year shall not be carried over into the following Year.

(c) State Water Project Water.

(i) *Import and Use of State Water Project Water*. Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe all have SWP Contracts. Santa Maria will import and use within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area not less than 10,000 acre-feet each Year of Available SWP Water, or the full amount of Available SWP Water if the amount physically available is less than 10,000 acre-feet in a given Year under Santa Maria's SWP Contract. Guadalupe will import and use within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area a minimum of 75% of its Available SWP Water. SCWC will import and use within the Basin all its Available SWP Water. Santa Maria, SCWC and Guadalupe will not voluntarily relinquish or terminate their current SWP Contracts, and shall seek renewal of these SWP Contracts.

(ii) *Return Flows*.

a. Fixed Amount. The Return Flows available to each Importer is fixed based on a percentage of the annual amount of SWP Water the Importer uses within the Basin. The fixed percentage for each importer is as follows: (a) Santa Maria 65%; (b) SCWC 45%; and (c) Guadalupe 45%. The percentage provided to SCWC and Guadalupe shall be adjusted through a Court order if: a) either entity increases its use of water imported into the Basin, b) the applicable method of wastewater treatment and discharge to the Basin is altered, or c) good cause is shown.

b. Recapture. The right to use Return Flows does not attach to the corpus of SWP water deliveries or the treated SWP wastewater discharged into the Basin but is a right to use the commingled Groundwater. The Importer's right to Return Flows is assignable in whole or in part, subject to necessary accounting.

c. Quantification of Return Flows. Return Flows equal the total amount of SWP Water used by the Importer in the prior five Years, divided by five, and then multiplied by the Importer's percentage as provided in Paragraph V(A)(3)(c)(ii)(a) above.

d. Carryover. Any portion of Return Flows that is not used in a given Year shall not be carried over into the following Year.

B. Monitoring and Management

1. *Status of Management Area*. Current Groundwater and SWP Water supplies are sustaining existing water uses. Changes in land and water use and demographic conditions can be expected to occur, possibly resulting in changes in water supply or demand requirements.

2. *Need for Monitoring*. Monitoring and reporting of changes in land and water use and demographic conditions are necessary to ensure that water supplies continue to be sufficient to support water uses.

3. *Monitoring Program*.

(a) Annual Report: Content and Processing.

The Annual Report shall include an analysis of the relationship between projected water demands and projected water supplies.

(i) The Annual Report shall be prepared and signed by the Management Area Engineer, and shall be simultaneously submitted to the Court and the TMA.

(ii) Within forty-five days of submission, the TMA shall hold a noticed public hearing to take comments on and consider for adoption the Annual Report. No later than forty-five days from the date of the public hearing, the TMA shall submit to the Court its recommendations regarding the Annual Report.

(iii) Within one hundred and twenty days of the date of the submission of the Annual Report to the Court, it shall conduct a noticed hearing on the Annual Report. Any Party may submit comments on the Annual Report. After the hearing, the Court shall accept the Annual Report or direct its modification.

(b) Management Area Engineer

(i) Absent the unanimous consent of the TMA, the Management Area Engineer shall not concurrently be employed by any Party holding rights to use Groundwater in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

(ii) The Management Area Engineer shall initially be the engineering firm of Luhdorff & Scalmanini. Luhdorff & Scalmanini shall be the Management Area Engineer for a minimum of the shorter of five years from the date of this Stipulation or the date upon which Mr. Joseph Scalmanini discontinues full time work for that firm.

(iii) The TMA shall employ the following process to replace the Management Area Engineer:

a. The TMA shall solicit candidates for Management Area Engineer through a public process. All submissions and candidate materials shall be available to any Party upon request. The TMA shall conduct its interview through a public process to the extent practical, and include District and Overlying Owner representatives in the candidate review process.

b. Once a short list of candidates (less than five) for Management Area Engineer is obtained, the TMA shall hold a noticed public hearing to take comments on and consider the candidates for Management Area Engineer. The TMA shall make a reasonable effort to select the Management Area Engineer with a unanimous vote. If the TMA unanimously endorses a candidate, that nominee shall be recommended to the Court. Otherwise, the short list of candidates shall be submitted.

c. The Court shall appoint the Management Area Engineer following a noticed hearing.

4. *Funding*. The TMA shall pay for the Monitoring Program for the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, which includes the cost of the Management Area Engineer and the Annual Report. The cost of the Monitoring Program shall be divided among the Twitchell Participants on the same basis as the allocation of their Twitchell Yield.

C. Response to Varying Conditions

1. *Early Response to Avoid Severe Water Shortage Conditions*. If the Management Area Engineer determines that projected demands are expected to materially exceed projected water supplies, then the Management Area Engineer may recommend programs and projects to augment the Management Area's water supplies. The Stipulating Parties will collabo-

rate on a response based upon current conditions, but absent Severe Water Shortage Conditions, implementation of programs and projects will not be mandated.

The Stipulating Parties may voluntarily participate in any recommended program or project, either through financial or other contributions. The Stipulating Parties that contribute to such a program or project shall have a priority to the water supplies generated by that program or project with Court approval. The Stipulating Parties agree to aggressively pursue New Developed Water sources, including necessary funding.

2. *Severe Water Shortage Conditions and Response*.

(a) Determination. Severe Water Shortage Conditions shall be found to exist when the Management Area Engineer, based on the results of the ongoing Monitoring Program, finds the following: 1) groundwater levels in the Management Area are in a condition of chronic decline over a period of not less than five Years; 2) the groundwater decline has not been caused by drought; 3) there has been a material increase in Groundwater use during the five-Year period; and 4) monitoring wells indicate that groundwater levels in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area are below the lowest recorded levels.

(b) Response.

(i) If the Management Area Engineer determines that Severe Water Shortage Conditions exist within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, the Management Area Engineer shall file and serve, as part of its Annual Report, findings and recommendations to alleviate such shortage conditions or the adverse effects caused by such water shortage.

(ii) Upon the filing of the Annual Report, the Court shall hold a noticed hearing regarding the existence and appropriate response to the Severe Water Shortage Conditions. If, after that hearing, the Court finds that Severe Water Shortage Conditions exist in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, the Court shall first order all use of Groundwater to be limited to: (a) for Guadalupe, Santa Maria and SCWC, their Developed Water; (b) entitled Stipulating Parties to their New Developed Water; and (c) for the Overlying Owners, the Native Groundwater plus any Developed Water to which individual Overlying Owners are entitled.

/ / /

(iii) The Court may also order Stipulating Parties to address specific adverse effects caused by the Severe Water Shortage Conditions. The responses may include, but are not limited to: (a) measures recommended in the Annual Report and the related Court proceedings; and (b) other measures intended to address localized problems in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area directly related to the Severe Water Shortage Conditions.

(iv) The Court may adjust the Groundwater use limitations imposed on any Stipulating Party(ies) who implement programs or projects providing additional water supplies within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

(v) If the Court finds that Management Area conditions have deteriorated since it first found Severe Water Shortage Conditions, the Court may impose further limitations on Groundwater use. If the Court imposes further limitations on Groundwater use, a Stipulating Party shall be exempt from those limitations to the extent: (a) the Stipulating Party can demonstrate that it has already implemented limitations in its Groundwater use, equivalent to those ordered by the Court; or (b) the Stipulating Party can demonstrate that further limitations would not avoid or reduce the deteriorating conditions.

(vi) During Severe Water Shortage Conditions, the Stipulating Parties may make agreements for temporary transfer of rights to pump Native Groundwater, voluntary fallowing, or the implementation of extraordinary conservation measures. Transfers of Native Groundwater must benefit the Management Area and be approved by the Court.

D. Management and Administration of the Twitchell Project

1. *Operational Parameters.* All Twitchell Project operations (operation and maintenance and capital projects) will be performed consistent with the following parameters (Operational Parameters):

(a) Maximize recharge of the Santa Maria Valley Management Area from Twitchell Water, including without limitation, the avoidance of impacts on recharge resulting from ongoing accumulation of silt to the maximum extent practical.

(b) Operate the Twitchell Project in accordance with the requirements of applicable law including, without limitation, the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation

and Army Corps of Engineers.

(c) Operate the Twitchell Project in accordance with industry standards and best management practices.

2. *Twitchell Project Manual*.

(a) The TMA will hire and pay for a professional engineering consulting firm with expertise in dam and reservoir operations and maintenance, acceptable to the District and the TMA, to develop an integrated operation and maintenance procedure manual ("Twitchell Project Manual") and provide recommendations for capital and maintenance projects that are consistent with the Operational Parameters.

(b) The District shall hold one or more public hearings to solicit input regarding the content of the Twitchell Project Manual.

(c) Within eighteen months of entry of the judgment, the TMA and the District shall adopt a final Twitchell Project Manual.

(d) Any disagreement between the District and the TMA regarding the content of the final Twitchell Project Manual shall be presented for Court review and determination pursuant to the judicial review provisions provided in this Stipulation.

(e) The District will exercise its discretionary authority to conduct all its operation and maintenance activities for the Twitchell Project in accordance with the Twitchell Project Manual.

3. *Twitchell Project Funding*.

(a) District will maintain its current operation and maintenance (O&M) assessments. These funds will be used for District staff salaries, property, equipment, rent, expenses, and other day-to-day operations, and will be expended consistent with the Twitchell Project Manual to the extent it is applicable.

(b) The TMA will separately fund, administer, construct and manage any additional Twitchell Project expenses or projects, including Capital Improvement Projects (see below) and O&M, (Extraordinary Project Operations) consistent with the Twitchell Project Manual. The TMA and the District will make reasonable efforts to work cooperatively to imple-

ment Extraordinary Project Operations.

(c) Consistent with the provisions of this Paragraph V(D), the District and the TMA shall be responsible for ensuring the ongoing operational integrity of the Twitchell Project and the maintenance of the Twitchell Yield. The Stipulating Parties expect that this ongoing responsibility may involve significant expenditures. Within 120 days of the effective date of this Stipulation, and annually thereafter, the Twitchell Participants shall establish an operating budget for the TMA to fund its responsibilities set forth in this Stipulation. For the first five years following the PUC approval as provided below, the TMA's annual budget shall be established at an amount between $500,000 to $700,000. Following the initial budgeting period, the TMA shall set its budget in three- to five-year increments, as it deems necessary to meet its obligations to preserve the Twitchell Yield. Any unused revenues shall be segregated into a reserve account, for future funding needs of the Twitchell Project. The Stipulating Parties agree to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to enable the TMA to fulfill its responsibilities as provided in this Stipulation.

4. *Twitchell Management Authority*.

(a) The TMA shall be comprised of one representative of each of the following parties: Santa Maria, Guadalupe, Southern California Water Company, the District, and Overlying Landowners holding rights to Twitchell Yield.

(b) Only those parties holding an allocation of Twitchell Yield shall be voting members of the TMA. Voting shall be based on each party's proportionate allocation of Twitchell Yield.

(c) The TMA shall be responsible for all the Extraordinary Project Operations.

(d) The TMA shall be responsible for developing proposals for Capital Improvement Projects relating to the Twitchell Project. Capital Improvement Projects shall mean projects involving the expenditure of funds for the improvement or enhancement of the Twitchell Project, but shall not include normal operation, maintenance or repair activities.

/ / /

(e) Upon the development of a proposal for a Capital Improvement Project, the TMA shall, in cooperation with the District, hold one or more public hearings to solicit input.

(f) Following the public hearing process, the TMA may vote on whether to implement the Capital Improvement Project.

(g) The cost of TMA-sponsored Extraordinary Project Operations and Capital Improvement Projects shall be divided among Twitchell Participants on the same basis as the allocation of their Twitchell Yield.

(h) The District shall assume operation and maintenance responsibility for any TMA sponsored Capital Improvement Project to the extent practical within the District's day-to-day operations.

5. *Regulatory Compliance*. The TMA or the District shall provide advance notice to the Court and all Parties of the initiation of any regulatory proceeding relating to the Twitchell Project.

6. *Existing Contracts*. The Twitchell Reservoir Project will continue to be governed by and subject to the terms and conditions of the December 1955 agreement between the District and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and nothing in this Stipulation is intended to modify the rights or obligations provided in that agreement. To the extent that the approval of Santa Barbara County Water Agency or the United States Bureau of Reclamation is required in connection with the implementation of this Stipulation, the Stipulating Parties agree to work cooperatively to obtain such approval(s).

E. New Urban Uses – Santa Maria Valley Management Area

1. New Urban Uses shall obtain water service from the local public water supplier. The local public water supplier shall provide water service on a reasonable and non-discriminatory basis.

2. New municipal and industrial uses on land adjacent to or within one-quarter mile of the boundary line depicted in Exhibit D shall comply with any applicable Corporations Code provisions and negotiate in good faith to obtain water service from the local

public water supplier, before forming a mutual water company to provide water service.

3. No modification of land use authority. This Stipulation does not modify the authority of the entity holding land use approval authority over the proposed New Urban Uses.

4. New Urban Uses shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development. For the purposes of this section, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water, except: i) Twitchell Water, ii) storm water percolation ponds existing as of the date of entry of the judgment, or iii) Overlying Owners' right to use of surplus Developed Water.

VI. PHYSICAL SOLUTION: PROVISIONS SPECIFIC TO NIPOMO MESA MANAGEMENT AREA

As supplemented by the provisions of this Stipulation that apply to all Management Areas, the following terms shall apply to the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

A. Supplemental Water

1. *MOU*. NCSD has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Santa Maria which contemplates the wholesale purchase and transmission from Santa Maria to the NMMA of a certain amount of water each Year (the "Nipomo Supplemental Water"). All water delivered pursuant to the MOU for delivery by NCSD to its ratepayers shall be applied within the NCSD or the NCSD's sphere of influence as it exists at the time of the transmission of that water.

2. The NCSD agrees to purchase and transmit to the NMMA a minimum of 2,500 acre-feet of Nipomo Supplemental Water each Year. However, the NMMA Technical Group may require NCSD in any given Year to purchase and transmit to the NMMA an amount in excess of 2,500 acre-feet and up to the maximum amount of Nipomo Supplemental Water which the NCSD is entitled to receive under the MOU if the Technical Group concludes that such an amount is necessary to protect or sustain Groundwater supplies in the NMMA. The NMMA Technical Group also may periodically reduce the required amount of Nipomo Supplemental Water used in the NMMA so long as it finds that groundwater supplies in the NMMA are not

endangered in any way or to any degree whatsoever by such a reduction.

3. The Stipulating Parties agree to support (and, conversely, not to oppose in any way or to encourage or assist any other Person or party in opposing or challenging) the implementation of the MOU, which includes environmental and regulatory permits and approvals, the approval of a wholesale water supply agreement between Santa Maria and NCSD, and the alignment and construction of a pipeline and related infrastructure necessary to deliver the Nipomo Supplemental Water from Santa Maria to the NMMA ("Nipomo Supplemental Water Project"). ConocoPhillips retains the right to object to or provide input on the alignment of any pipelines associated with the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project if they might interfere with the location of existing ConocoPhillips pipelines. The Stipulating Parties retain their rights to be compensated for any interest or property acquired in implementing the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project.

4. NCSD and Santa Maria shall employ their best efforts to timely implement the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project, subject to their quasi-judicial obligations specified for administrative actions and in the California Environmental Quality Act.

5. The enforcement of the provisions of Paragraph VI(D) below is conditioned upon the full implementation of the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project, including the Yearly use of at least 2,500 acre-feet of Nipomo Supplemental Water (subject to the provisions of Paragraph VI(A)(2) above) within the NMMA. In the event that Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions or Severe Water Shortage Conditions are triggered as referenced in Paragraph VI(D) before Nipomo Supplemental Water is used in the NMMA, NCSD, SCWC, Woodlands and RWC agree to develop a well management plan that is acceptable to the NMMA Technical Group, and which may include such steps as imposing conservation measures, seeking sources of supplemental water to serve new customers, and declaring or obtaining approval to declare a moratorium on the granting of further intent to serve or will serve letters. In the event that it becomes apparent that the Nipomo Supplemental Water will not be fully capable of being delivered, any Stipulating Party may apply to the Court, pursuant to a noticed motion, for appropriate modifications to this portion of the Stipulation and the judgment entered based upon the

terms and conditions of this Stipulation, including declaring this Paragraph VI to be null and void, and of no legal or binding effect.

6. Once the Nipomo Supplemental Water is capable of being delivered, those certain Stipulating Parties listed below shall purchase the following portions of the Nipomo Supplemental Water Yearly:

NCSD - 66.68%

Woodlands Mutual Water Company - 16.66%

SCWC - 8.33%

RWC - 8.33%

B. Rights to Use Groundwater

1. ConocoPhillips and its successors-in-interest shall have the right to the reasonable and beneficial use of Groundwater on the property it owns as of the date of this Stipulation located in the NMMA ("ConocoPhillips Property") without limitation, except in the event the mandatory action trigger point (Severe Water Shortage conditions) described in Paragraph VI(D) (2) below is reached. Further, any public water supplier which provides water service to the ConocoPhillips Property may exercise that right subject to the limitation described in Paragraph VI(D)(2).

2. Overlying Owners that are Stipulating Parties that own land located in the NMMA as of the date of this Stipulation shall have the right to the reasonable and beneficial use of Groundwater on their property within the NMMA without limitation, except in the event the mandatory action trigger point (Severe Water Shortage Conditions) described in Paragraph VI(D)(2) below is reached.

3. The Woodlands Mutual Water Company shall not be subject to restriction in its reasonable and beneficial use of Groundwater, provided it is concurrently using or has made arrangements for other NMMA parties to use within the NMMA, the Nipomo Supplemental Water allocated to the Woodlands in Paragraph VI(A)(5). Otherwise, the Woodlands Mutual Water Company shall be subject to reductions equivalent to those imposed on NCSD, RWC and SCWC, as provided in Paragraph VI(D)(1-2).

///

C. NMMA Technical Group

1. The NMMA Technical Group shall include representatives appointed by NCSD, SCWC, ConocoPhillips, Woodlands Mutual Water Company and an agricultural Overlying Owner who is also a Stipulating Party.

2. The NMMA Technical Group shall develop a Monitoring Program for the NMMA ("NMMA Monitoring Program"), which shall be consistent with the Monitoring Program described in Paragraph IV(D). The NMMA Monitoring Program shall also include the setting of well elevation and water quality criteria that trigger the responses set forth in Paragraph D below. The Stipulating Parties shall provide monitoring and other production data to the NMMA Technical Group at no charge, to the extent that such data has been generated and is readily available. The NMMA Technical Group shall adopt rules and regulations concerning measuring devices and production reports that are, to the extent feasible, consistent with the Monitoring Programs for other Management Areas. If the NMMA Technical Group is unable to agree on any aspect of the NMMA Monitoring Program, the matter may be resolved by the Court pursuant to a noticed motion.

3. The NMMA Technical Group meetings shall be open to any Stipulating Party. NMMA Technical Group files and records shall be available to any Stipulating Party upon written request. Notices of the NMMA Technical Group meetings, as well as all its final work product (documents) shall be posted to groups.yahoo.com/group/NipomoCommunity/

4. The NMMA Technical Group functions shall be funded by contribution levels to be negotiated by NCSD, SCWC, RWC, ConocoPhillips, and Woodlands Mutual Water Company. In-lieu contributions through engineering services may be provided, subject to agreement by those parties. The budget of the NMMA Technical Group shall not exceed $75,000 per year without prior approval of the Court pursuant to a noticed motion.

5. Any final NMMA Technical Group actions shall be subject to *de novo* Court review by motion.

///

///

D. Potentially Severe and Severe Water Shortage Conditions

1. Caution trigger point (Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions)

(a) Characteristics. The NMMA Technical Group shall develop criteria for declaring the existence of Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions. These criteria shall be approved by the Court and entered as a modification to this Stipulation or the judgment to be entered based upon this Stipulation. Such criteria shall be designed to reflect that water levels beneath the NMMA as a whole are at a point at which voluntary conservation measures, augmentation of supply, or other steps may be desirable or necessary to avoid further declines in water levels.

(b) Responses. If the NMMA Technical Group determines that Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions have been reached, the Stipulating Parties shall coordinate their efforts to implement voluntary conservation measures, adopt programs to increase the supply of Nipomo Supplemental Water if available, use within the NMMA other sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water, or implement other measures to reduce Groundwater use.

2. Mandatory action trigger point (Severe Water Shortage Conditions)

(a) Characteristics. The NMMA Technical Group shall develop the criteria for declaring that the lowest historic water levels beneath the NMMA as a whole have been reached or that conditions constituting seawater intrusion have been reached. These criteria shall be approved by the Court and entered as a modification to this Stipulation or the judgment to be entered based upon this Stipulation.

(b) Responses. As a first response, subparagraphs (i) through (iii) shall be imposed concurrently upon order of the Court. The Court may also order the Stipulating Parties to implement all or some portion of the additional responses provided in subparagraph (iv) below.

(i) For Overlying Owners other than Woodlands Mutual Water Company and ConocoPhillips, a reduction in the use of Groundwater to no more than 110% of

the highest pooled amount previously collectively used by those Stipulating Parties in a Year, prorated for any partial Year in which implementation shall occur, unless one or more of those Stipulating Parties agrees to forego production for consideration received. Such forbearance shall cause an equivalent reduction in the pooled allowance. The base Year from which the calculation of any reduction is to be made may include any prior single Year up to the Year in which the Nipomo Supplemental Water is transmitted. The method of reducing pooled production to 110% is to be prescribed by the NMMA Technical Group and approved by the Court. The quantification of the pooled amount pursuant to this subsection shall be determined at the time the mandatory action trigger point (Severe Water Shortage Conditions) described in Paragraph VI(D)(2) is reached. The NMMA Technical Group shall determine a technically responsible and consistent method to determine the pooled amount and any individual's contribution to the pooled amount. If the NMMA Technical Group cannot agree upon a technically responsible and consistent method to determine the pooled amount, the matter may be determined by the Court pursuant to a noticed motion.

(ii) ConocoPhillips shall reduce its Yearly Groundwater use to no more than 110% of the highest amount it previously used in a single Year, unless it agrees in writing to use less Groundwater for consideration received. The base Year from which the calculation of any reduction is to be made may include any prior single Year up to the Year in which the Nipomo Supplemental Water is transmitted. ConocoPhillips shall have discretion in determining how reduction of its Groundwater use is achieved.

(iii) NCSD, RWC, SCWC, and Woodlands (if applicable as provided in Paragraph VI(B)(3) above) shall implement those mandatory conservation measures prescribed by the NMMA Technical Group and approved by the Court.

(iv) If the Court finds that Management Area conditions have deteriorated since it first found Severe Water Shortage Conditions, the Court may impose further mandatory limitations on Groundwater use by NCSD, SCWC, RWC and the Woodlands. Mandatory measures designed to reduce water consumption, such as water reductions, water restrictions, and rate increases for the purveyors, shall be considered.

///

(v) During Severe Water Shortage Conditions, the Stipulating Parties may make agreements for temporary transfer of rights to pump Native Groundwater, voluntary fallowing, or the implementation of extraordinary conservation measures. Transfer of Native Groundwater must benefit the Management Area and be approved by the Court.

E. New Urban Uses

1. Within the sphere of influence or service area. New Urban Uses shall obtain water service from the local public water supplier. The local public water supplier shall provide water service on a reasonable and non-discriminatory basis.

2. Outside the sphere of influence or service area. New municipal and industrial uses on land adjacent to or within one quarter mile of the boundary line depicted in Exhibit D shall comply with any applicable Corporations Code provisions, including good faith negotiations with the local water purveyor(s), prior to forming a mutual water company to provide water service.

3. The ConocoPhillips property, owned as of the date of this Stipulation and located within the NMMA, is not in the sphere of influence or service area, nor is it in the process of being included in the sphere of influence, of a municipality or within the certificated service area of a publicly regulated utility as of the date of this Stipulation, nor is it adjacent to or in close proximity to the sphere of influence of a municipality or the certificated service area of a publicly regulated utility as of the date of this Stipulation, as those terms are used in Paragraphs VI(E)(1 and 2).

4. No modification of land use authority. This Stipulation does not modify the authority of the entity holding land use approval authority over the proposed New Urban Uses.

5. New Urban Uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(1) above and new municipal and industrial uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(2) above shall provide a source of supplemental water, or a water resource development fee, to offset the water demand associated with that development. For the purposes of this Paragraph, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water.

VII. PHYSICAL SOLUTION: PROVISIONS SPECIFIC TO NORTHERN CITIES MANAGEMENT AREA

These terms, supplemented by the provisions of this Stipulation that apply to all Management Areas, govern water rights and resources in the Northern Cities Management Area.

1. Groundwater Monitoring. Groundwater monitoring in the Northern Cities Management Area will be conducted by the Northern Cities in the manner described above.

2. Lopez Project. The Lopez Project will continue to be managed by the SLO District. The Northern Cities and Landowners will continue to bear costs of the Lopez Reservoir and no costs of the Twitchell Reservoir.

3. Independent Management Per Settlement Agreement.

(a) Existing Groundwater, SWP Water and Storage Space in the Northern Cities Management Area will continue to be allocated and independently managed by the Northern Parties in accordance with the Northern Cities and Northern Landowners' 2002 Settlement Agreement (Exhibit "E") for the purpose of preserving the long-term integrity of water supplies in the Northern Cities Management Area. That Settlement Agreement initially allocates 57% of the safe yield of groundwater in Zone 3 to the farmers and 43% to the cities; and it provides *inter alia* that any increase or decrease in the safe yield will be shared by the cities and landowners on a pro rata basis. That Settlement Agreement is reaffirmed as part of this Stipulation and its terms are incorporated into this Stipulation, except that the provisions regarding continuing jurisdiction (¶ 4), groundwater monitoring, reporting, and the Technical Oversight Committee (¶¶ 7-20) are canceled and superseded by the provisions of this Stipulation dealing with those issues.

(b) Without the written agreement of each of the Northern Cities, no party other than Northern Parties shall have any right to:

(i) pump, store, or use Groundwater or surface water within the Northern Cities Management Area; or

(ii) limit or interfere with the pumping, storage, management or usage of Groundwater or surface water by the Northern Parties within the Northern Cities

Management Area.

(c) For drought protection, conservation, or other management purposes, the Northern Parties may engage in contractual transfers, leases, licenses, or sales of any of their water rights, including voluntary fallowing programs. However, no Groundwater produced within the Northern Cities Management Area may be transported outside of the Northern Cities Management Area without the written agreement of each of the Northern Cities.

4. Current and future deliveries of water within the spheres of influence of the Northern Cities as they exist on January 1, 2005 shall be considered existing uses and within the Northern Cities Management Area.

VIII. INJUNCTION – ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Use Only Pursuant to Stipulation

Each and every Stipulating Party, their officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, are enjoined and restrained from exercising the rights and obligations provided through this Stipulation in a manner inconsistent with the express provisions of this Stipulation.

B. Injunction Against Transportation From the Basin

Except upon further order of the Court, each and every Stipulating Party and its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is enjoined and restrained from transporting Groundwater to areas outside the Basin, except for those uses in existence as of the date of this Stipulation; provided, however, that Groundwater may be delivered for use outside the Basin as long as the wastewater generated by that use of water is discharged within the Basin, or agricultural return flows resulting from that use return to the Basin.

C. No Third Party Beneficiaries

This Stipulation is intended to benefit the Stipulating Parties and no other Parties. Only a Stipulating Party may enforce the terms of this Stipulation or assert a right to any benefits of, or enforce any obligations contained in this Stipulation.

///

///

///

IX. RESERVED JURISDICTION – ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Reserved Jurisdiction; Modifications, Cancellations, Amendments

Jurisdiction, power and authority are retained by and reserved to the Court as set forth in this Paragraph. Nothing in the Court's reserved jurisdiction shall authorize modification, cancellation or amendment of the rights provided under Paragraphs III; V(A, E); VI(A, B, D); VII(2, 3); VIII(A); IX(A, C); and X(A, D) of this Stipulation. Subject to this limitation, the Court shall make such further or supplemental orders as may be necessary or appropriate regarding the following:

1. enforcement of this Stipulation;
2. claims regarding waste/unreasonable use of water;
3. disputes between Stipulating Parties across Management Area boundaries;
4. interpretation and enforcement of the judgment;
5. consider the content or implementation of a Monitoring Program;
6. consider the content, conclusions, or recommendations contained in an Annual Report;
7. consider Twitchell Project operations, including, but not limited to: i) the content of the Twitchell Project Manual; ii) TMA or District compliance with the Twitchell Project Manual; iii) decisions to implement Extraordinary Project Operations; or iv) the maintenance of Twitchell Yield;
8. claims of localized physical interference between the Stipulating Parties in exercising their rights pursuant to this Stipulation; provided, however, rights to use Groundwater under this Stipulation shall have equal status; and
9. modify, clarify, amend or amplify the judgment and the Northern Parties Settlement Agreement; Provided, however, that all of the foregoing shall be consistent with the spirit and intent of this Stipulation.

///

///

B. Noticed Motion

Any party that seeks the Court's exercise of reserved jurisdiction shall file a noticed motion with the Court. Any noticed motion shall be made pursuant to the Court's Order Concerning Electronic Service of Pleadings and Electronic Posting of Discovery Documents dated June 27, 2000, attached and incorporated as Exhibit "G". Any request for judicial review shall be filed within sixty days of the act or omission giving rise to the claim. Upon a showing of good cause, the Court may extend the sixty-day time limitation.

C. *De Novo* Nature of Proceeding

The Court shall exercise *de novo* review in all proceedings. The actions or decisions of any Party, the Monitoring Parties, the TMA, or the Management Area Engineer shall have no heightened evidentiary weight in any proceedings before the Court.

D. Filing and Notice

As long as the Court's electronic filing system remains available, all Court filings shall be made pursuant to Exhibit "G". If the Court's electronic filing system is eliminated and not replaced, the Stipulating Parties shall promptly establish a substitute electronic filing system and abide by the same rules as contained in the Court's Order.

X. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS – ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Unenforceable Terms

The Stipulating Parties agree that if any provision of this Stipulation or the judgment entered based on this Stipulation is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless continue in full force and effect; provided, however, any order which invalidates, voids, deems unenforceable, or materially alters those Paragraphs enumerated in Paragraph IX(A) or any of them, shall render the entirety of the Stipulation and the judgment entered based on this Stipulation voidable and unenforceable, as to any Stipulating Party who files and serves a motion to be released from the Stipulation and the judgment based upon the Stipulation within sixty days of entry of that order, and whose motion is granted upon a showing of good cause.

/ / /

B. Water Quality

Nothing in the Stipulation shall be interpreted as relieving any Stipulating Party of its responsibilities to comply with state or federal laws for the protection of water quality or the provisions of any permits, standards, requirements, or orders promulgated thereunder.

C. Duty to Cooperate

The Stipulating Parties agree not to oppose, or in any way encourage or assist any other party in opposing or challenging, any action, approval, or proceeding necessary to obtain approval of or make effective this Stipulation or the judgment to be entered on terms consistent with this Stipulation.

D. Stipulating Parties Under Public Utilities Commission Regulation

1. To the extent allowed by law, SCWC and RWC shall comply with this Stipulation, prior to obtaining California Public Utilities Commission ("PUC") approval. If the PUC fails to approve SCWC's and RWC's participation or fails to provide approval of the necessary rate adjustments so that SCWC and RWC may meet their respective financial obligations, including the participation in Developed Water projects, Monitoring Programs, TMA and as otherwise provided in this Stipulation, shall render the entirety of the Stipulation and those terms of any judgment based on this Stipulation invalid, void and unenforceable, as to any Stipulating Party who files and serves a notice of rescission within sixty days of notice by SCWC or RWC of a final PUC Order.

2. Any Party, or its successors or assigns, agreeing to become a new customer of SCWC or RWC, or an existing customer proposing to increase its water use through a change in land use requiring a discretionary land use permit or other form of land use entitlement, that has not executed reservation contracts for supplemental water as specified in Exhibit F will provide the following, once approved by the PUC:

(a) If in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, a water resource development fee as specified in Exhibit F or a source of supplemental water sufficient to offset the consumptive demand associated with the new use as provided in Paragraph V(E); or

///

(b) If in the NMMA, a water resource development fee, or a source of supplemental water sufficient to offset the consumptive demand associated with the new use.

3. Any Person who is not engaged in a New Urban Use and who agrees to become a customer of SCWC or RWC shall retain its right to contest the applicable water resource development fee, should that fee ever become applicable to that Person.

E. Designation of Address, for Notice and Service

Each Stipulating Party shall designate the name, address and e-mail address, if any, to be used for purposes of all subsequent notices and service, either by its endorsement on the Stipulation for entry of judgment or by a separate designation to be filed within thirty days after execution of this Stipulation. This designation may be changed from time to time by filing a written notice with the Court. Any Stipulating Party desiring to be relieved of receiving notices may file a waiver of notice on a form approved by the Court. The Court shall maintain at all times a current list of Parties to whom notices are to be sent and their addresses for purposes of service. The Court shall also maintain a full current list of names, addresses, and e-mail addresses of all Parties or their successors, as filed herein. Copies of such lists shall be available to any Person. If no designation is made, a Stipulating Party's designee shall be deemed to be, in order of priority: i) the Party's attorney of record; ii) if the Party does not have an attorney of record, the Party itself at the address specified.

F. No Loss of Rights

Nothing in this Stipulation shall be interpreted to require or encourage any Stipulating Party to use more water in any Year than is actually required. As between the Stipulating Parties, failure to use all of the water to which a Stipulating Party is entitled hereunder shall not, no matter how long continued, be deemed or constitute an abandonment or forfeiture of such Stipulating Party's rights, in whole or in part.

G. Intervention After Judgment

Any Person who is not a Party or successor to a Party, who proposes to use Groundwater or Storage Space, may seek to become a Party to the judgment through a petition for intervention. The Court will consider an order confirming intervention following thirty days notice to the

Parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such intervenor shall then be a Party bound by the judgment as provided by the Court.

H. Stipulation and Judgment Binding on Successors, Assigns, etc.

The Stipulating Parties agree that all property owned by them within the Basin is subject to this Stipulation and the judgment to be entered based upon the terms and conditions of this Stipulation. This Stipulation and the judgment will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of each Stipulating Party and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, trustees, successors, assigns, and agents. This Stipulation and the judgment to be entered based the terms and conditions of this Stipulation shall not bind the Stipulating Parties that cease to own property within the Basin, or cease to use Groundwater. As soon as practical after the effective date of this Stipulation, a memorandum of agreement referencing this Stipulation shall be recorded in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties by Santa Maria, in cooperation with the Northern Cities and SCWC. The document to be recorded shall be in the format provided in Exhibit "H".

I. Costs

No Stipulating Party shall recover any costs or attorneys fees from another Stipulating Party incurred prior to the entry of a judgment based on this Stipulation.

J. Non-Stipulating Parties

It is anticipated that the Court will enter a single judgment governing the rights of all Parties in this matter. The Stipulating Parties enter into this Stipulation with the expectation that the Court will enter, as a part of the judgment, the terms and conditions of this Stipulation. This Stipulation shall not compromise, in any way, the Court's legal and equitable powers to enter a single judgment that includes provisions applicable to the non-Stipulating Parties that may impose differing rights and obligations than those applicable to the Stipulating Parties. As against non-Stipulating Parties, each Stipulating Party expressly reserves and does not waive its right to appeal any prior or subsequent ruling or order of the Court, and assert any and all claims and defenses, including prescriptive claims. The Stipulating Parties agree they will not voluntarily enter into a further settlement or stipulation with non-Stipulating Parties that provides those non-Stipulating Parties with terms and conditions more beneficial than those provided to similarly

situated Stipulating Parties.

K. Counterparts

This Stipulation may be signed in any number of counterparts, including counterparts by facsimile signature, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall together constitute one and the same instrument. The original signature pages shall be filed with Court.

L. Effective Date

This Stipulation shall be effective when signed by the Stipulating Parties listed on Exhibit "A" and accepted by the Court.

Party	**Signature, title, and date**	**Parcels Subject to Stipulation**
Attorney of Record	**Approved as to form:** By:_____ Date:_____	

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is HATCH & PARENT, 21 E. Carrillo Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

Pursuant to the Court's Order dated June 28, 2000, I, Gina Lane, did the following:

- Posted the following document at approximately 4:30 p.m. on June 30, 2005.

  STIPULATION (JUNE 30, 2005 VERSION)

- Mailed a Notice of Availability to all parties (designating or defaulting to mail service) on the current website's service list.

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on June 30, 2005, at Santa Barbara, California.

GINA M. LANE

EXHIBIT C

Map of the Basin and Boundaries of the Three Management Areas

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria
Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. CV 770214

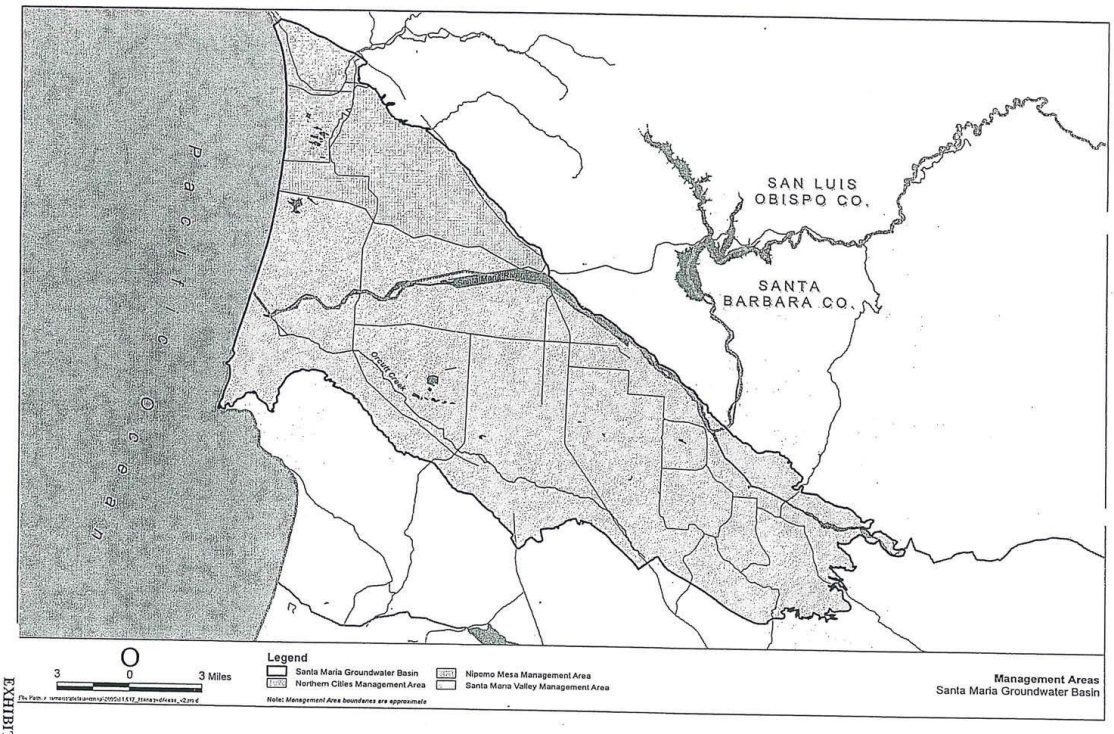


EXHIBIT C
Page 1 of 1

EXHIBIT F

Agreement Among City of Santa Maria, Southern California Water Company and City of Guadalupe Regarding the Twitchell Project and the TMA

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria
Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. CV 770214

SANTA MARIA VALLEY PUBLIC WATER PURVEYOR WATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The CITY OF SANTA MARIA ("Santa Maria"), the CITY OF GUADALUPE ("Guadalupe"), and SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY ("SCWC") enter into this SANTA MARIA VALLEY PUBLIC WATER PURVEYOR WATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT ("Agreement") on this ___ day of _____. Santa Maria, Guadalupe and SCWC are referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties".

RECITALS

A. Santa Maria is a Charter City, providing potable water service to customers within and adjacent to its municipal boundaries.

B. Guadalupe is a general law city, providing potable water service to customers.

C. SCWC is an investor-owned public utility within the meaning of Public Utilities Code section 2400 *et seq*. and operates pursuant to the California Public Utility Act, Public Utilities Code section 200 *et seq*. SCWC provides potable water service to customers within its certificated service area in Santa Barbara County, generally referred to as the "Santa Maria Customer Service Area," which includes four unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County, commonly known as "Orcutt," "Tanglewood," "Lake Marie," and "Sisquoc," and one unincorporated area in San Luis Obispo County, commonly referred to as the "Nipomo Mesa."

D. On July 20, 2004, Santa Maria and SCWC entered into a Water Management Agreement ("2004 Agreement"), which formalized certain efforts to coordinate the provision of potable water service within their respective service areas. The 2004 Agreement is incorporated herein by reference and remains in full force and effect and is attached as Exhibit A.

E. The Parties have historically relied on local groundwater to provide potable water service to their respective customers and hold rights to pump groundwater ("Groundwater Rights") from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin ("Basin").

F. The Parties also each hold contracts to receive water from the State Water Project ("SWP Entitlement," collectively, and "Santa Maria SWP Entitlement," "Guadalupe SWP Entitlement," or "SCWC SWP Entitlement," individually). Santa Maria's contract is for 17,800

acre feet, SCWC's contract is for 550 acre feet and Guadalupe's contract is for 610 acre feet. Collectively, the SWP Entitlement totals 18,960 acre-feet per year.

G. The Parties are also litigants in the Santa Maria groundwater basin (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.*, Superior Court, County of Santa Clara, Lead Case No. CV 770214 ("Basin Adjudication").

H. The Parties, along with a large number of other litigants, intend to enter into a stipulation ("Stipulation") which will settle the Basin Adjudication among the stipulating parties.

I. This Agreement is that agreement described as Exhibit F in the Stipulation.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals and the promises and covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. The terms used in this Agreement shall have the same definition as provided in the Stipulation, unless expressly provided otherwise in this Agreement.

Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide the mechanism through which the Parties shall meet their obligations as intended in the Stipulation, through that certain agreement designated as Exhibit F.

Section 3. Term. This Agreement shall be effective concurrently with and on the same terms as the Stipulation, and shall remain in effect concurrent with the Stipulation.

Section 4. Twitchell Yield.

4.1 Division. The Parties agree that the 80% of the 32,000 acre-feet of Twitchell Yield shall be allocated as follows: Santa Maria 14,300 acre-feet; Guadalupe 1,300 acre-feet and SCWC 10,000 acre-feet. The Parties acknowledge that the remaining 20% of the Twitchell Yield (6,400 acre-feet) is allocated to the Overlying Owners within the District who are Stipulating Parties, subject to the terms of the Stipulation.

4.2 Transfer of Twitchell Yield. The Parties agree that any proposed transfer of Twitchell Yield to one of the Parties shall be made available to all Parties. Each Party shall be given 30 days advance notice to elect to participate in any proposed transfer. The amount of transferred Twitchell Yield shall be divided between the Parties participating in the transfer in proportion to those Parties' then existing Twitchell Yield. If only one Party participates in the transfer, that Party shall be entitled to the full amount of transferred Twitchell Yield.

Section 5. Twitchell Management Authority.

5.1 All decisionmaking of the TMA shall be conducted, to the extent reasonably practical, on a consensus basis. Provided, however, if consensus cannot be achieved, TMA decisions shall be made by majority vote. Unless otherwise specified, the weight of each Party's voting rights shall be equivalent to its then-existing Twitchell Yield.

5.2 The Parties will work with the other Twitchell Participants to develop rules and regulations governing the TMA.

5.3 Budget. Each Stipulating Party holding Twitchell Yield shall be obligated to fund the TMA in proportion to that Party's then existing Twitchell Yield.

5.3.1 The TMA shall establish its members' funding obligations through a duly adopted budget, which shall project the TMA funding needs in 3-5 year increments, as it deems necessary to meet its obligations to preserve Twitchell Yield. Any TMA budget shall be adopted at least 18 months in advance of its intended implementation to provide adequate time for SCWC to secure PUC approval to fulfill its financial obligations as a member of the TMA. The Parties will to work cooperatively to achieve consensus on the TMA operating budget. If Santa Maria and SCWC are unable to agree on the operating budget, SCWC shall grant Santa Maria a proxy for purposes of the TMA vote on the operating budget. If SCWC grants such a proxy and an operating budget is subsequently approved, SCWC retains the right to challenge any such operating budget through the Court's reserved jurisdiction provided in the Stipulation. SCWC's obligations with respect to any such operating budget is subject to final approval by the PUC.

5.3.2 Consistent with Section V(D)(3)(c) of the Stipulation, the TMA's annual budget for the first five years following PUC approval of the Stipulation shall be as provided in Exhibit B to this Agreement. As provided in Exhibit B, the TMA budget shall include anticipated costs necessary to fund:

5.3.2.1 The Management Area Engineer activities for the Valley Management Area, including the implementation of the Valley Management Area Monitoring Program and the associated preparation of the Annual Report; and

5.3.2.2 The preparation and implementation of the Twitchell Project Manual; and

5.3.2.3 The funding of Twitchell Project operations and capital funds that the TMA determines are necessary to preserve the Twitchell Yield. The requirements for the Twitchell operational fund shall take into account the amount collected by the District from its current operation and maintenance assessment. The Twitchell capital fund shall consist of any unused revenues from the Twitchell operating fund, plus other funds necessary to implement approved Capital Improvement Projects.

5.4 Capital Improvement Projects.

5.4.1 The Parties agree that if one Party proposes a TMA Capital Improvement Project, that Party shall make available to the other Parties the opportunity to participate in the funding of the TMA Capital Improvement Project in proportion to the Parties' share of Twitchell Yield.

5.4.1.1 If a Party chooses not to participate in the funding of the TMA Capital Improvement Project, and that Party's participation is required to implement the Project, the Parties may petition the Court to resolve the issue on an expedited basis.

5.4.1.2 If a Party chooses not to participate in the funding of the TMA Capital Improvement Project, and that Party's participation is not required to implement the Project, the Party or Parties choosing not to participate in the Project shall grant the Party proposing the Project a proxy for purposes of the TMA vote to approve the Project, so long as the proposed Project will not adversely affect a Party's share of Twitchell Yield or otherwise cause material injury to a Party.

5.4.1.3 If fewer than all Parties participate in the funding of a TMA Capital Improvement Project, the Parties who participate in the funding of the Project shall be entitled to the benefits received from the Project in proportion to their financial contribution.

5.4.2 If an emergency situation exists such that a TMA Capital Improvement Project is necessary to abate the emergency, the Parties may petition the Court for an order approving the Project on an expedited basis.

Section 6. **New Urban Uses - SCWC.** The 2004 Agreement is expressed modified only as follows:

6.1 All new customers of SCWC, or existing customers proposing to increase their water use through a change in land use requiring a discretionary land use permit or other form of land use entitlement, as specified in Section X(D)(2) of the Stipulation ("SCWC Project

Proponents") shall provide Supplemental Water to offset the demand associated with that prospective use, through the protocol provided in the 2004 Agreement. The entities that have entered into the Reservation/Purchase Agreements identified on Exhibit C to this Agreement and Exhibit B to the 2004 Agreement are deemed to have satisfied the requirements of this Section and are exempt from the requirements of Section 6.2, below.

6.2 In addition to the fee paid to secure Supplemental Water pursuant to the 2004 Agreement, an additional 20% shall be charged to the SCWC Project Proponent by Santa Maria and shall be placed into either the Twitchell operational fund or the Twitchell capital fund. That incremental charge deposited in the applicable fund, shall be deemed a SCWC contribution to offset any SCWC TMA funding requirements.

Section 7. New Urban Uses – Guadalupe.

7.1 Guadalupe and Santa Maria agree that it is within their mutual interests to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to provide retail water service within their respective service areas.

7.2 Guadalupe and Santa Maria mutually acknowledge the benefits of importing SWP supplies to augment their use of local groundwater.

7.3 It is to the mutual advantage of Guadalupe and Santa Maria to have several alternatives for making use of their SWP Entitlements, Return Flows and Twitchell Yield to create flexibility, reliability, and cost effectiveness in their water supply systems. Santa Maria and Guadalupe shall each have the right to use the other's unused Twitchell Yield in any given year if needed.

7.4 Guadalupe and Santa Maria agree to work cooperatively to provide a reliable and cost effective mechanism through which Santa Maria and Guadalupe can maximize the use of their respective SWP supplies and Return Flows within the Basin. Santa Maria agrees not to oppose any effort by Guadalupe that is based on reliable data to increase the fixed percentage of Guadalupe's SWP Return Flow.

7.5 Santa Maria agrees to work cooperatively with Guadalupe to provide Guadalupe with additional SWP supplies. Guadalupe shall compensate Santa Maria through a specified dollar amount or through an exchange of water resources, as Guadalupe and Santa Maria deem appropriate. As further consideration, Santa Maria shall have a right of first refusal to purchase any SWP Return Flows that Guadalupe elects to sell from its existing SWP Entitle-

ment, and any future SWP Entitlement, that are not for use within or adjacent to Guadalupe's service area.

Section 8. Representations or Warranties of Guadalupe. Guadalupe makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to SCWC and Santa Maria:

8.1 Power and Authority to Execute and Perform this Agreement. Guadalupe has the power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations and all necessary approvals and authorizations have been obtained.

8.2 Enforceability. This Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of Guadalupe, and is enforceable against Guadalupe in accordance with its terms.

Section 9. Representations or Warranties of Santa Maria. Santa Maria makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to SCWC and Guadalupe:

9.1 Power and Authority to Execute and Perform this Agreement. Santa Maria has the power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations and all necessary approvals and authorizations have been obtained.

9.2 Enforceability. This Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of Santa Maria, and is enforceable against Santa Maria in accordance with its terms.

Section 10. Representations or Warranties of SCWC. SCWC makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to Santa Maria and Guadalupe:

10.1 Power and Authority to Execute and Perform this Agreement. SCWC is a corporation duly formed and in good standing in the State of California. Subject to California Public Utility Commission approval, expressly including the ability to recover the costs of implementing this agreement through its authorized regulated utility rates, SCWC has the corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations and all necessary corporate approvals and authorizations have been obtained.

10.2 Enforceability. Subject to California Public Utility Commission approval as provided in section 10.1, this Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of SCWC, enforceable against SCWC in accordance with its terms.

Section 11. Remedies Not Exclusive. Remedies provided in this Agreement for enforcement of its terms are intended and shall be construed as cumulative rather than exclusive and shall not be deemed to deprive any Party from also using any other remedies provided by this Agreement or by law.

Section 12. Subject to Applicable Law. The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Parties shall be subject to the laws governing municipal corporations as they now exist and as they may be amended or codified by the Legislature of the State of California.

Section 13. Integration. This Agreement shall be integrated with, and interpreted in companion with the 2004 Agreement, the Stipulation, and the final judgment entered in the Basin Adjudication that is based upon the Stipulation. These set of agreements contain the entire understanding between SCWC, Santa Maria and Guadalupe with respect to the subject matter, and supersede all prior agreements, oral or written, and all prior or contemporaneous discussions or negotiations between SCWC, Santa Maria and Guadalupe. This Agreement cannot be amended except in writing signed by all Parties.

Section 14. No Waiver. Any failure or delay on the part any Party to exercise any right under this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of the right, and shall not preclude such Party from exercising or enforcing the right, or any other provision of this Agreement, on any subsequent occasion.

Section 15. Notices. All notices or other communications required or desired to be given pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be hand-delivered, or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, or sent by a reputable overnight courier service providing delivery confirmation. Each such notice or communication shall be deemed to be duly given when hand-delivered, or three (3) days after being mailed in any depository maintained by the United States Postal Service, with prepaid postage, certified, return receipt requested or one (1) day after being deposited for next day delivery with Federal Express or other reputable overnight courier. Each such notice or communication shall be addressed to the Parties at their respective addresses set forth next to their signatures below, or such other address as a Party notifies the other in writing.

Section 16. Headings; Section References. Captions and headings appearing in this Agreement are inserted solely as reference aids for the ease and convenience; they shall not be deemed to define or limit the scope or substance of the provisions they introduce, nor shall they be used in construing the intent or effect of such provisions.

Section 17. Separability. If any provision of this Agreement is finally determined by a court to be invalid or unenforceable as written, the provision shall, if possible, be enforced to

the extent reasonable under the circumstances and otherwise shall be deemed deleted from this Agreement. The other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect so long as the material purposes of the Agreement and understandings of the Parties are not impaired.

Section 18. **Binding Effect Assignment**. This Agreement shall only be binding on and inure to the benefit of the Parties, and their respective successors and permitted assigns. No Party shall assign this Agreement except with the prior written approval of the other Parties. Any unauthorized attempt to assign this Agreement shall be null and void. Notwithstanding the foregoing, SCWC shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate.

Section 19. **Attorneys Fees**. In the event that any action or proceeding is brought to enforce one or more of the terms of this Agreement, to restrain an alleged violation of this Agreement, or to determine the validity of this Agreement or any part, the prevailing Party in any such action or proceeding shall be entitled to recover from the other its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees, in addition to any other remedies available to it in law or equity. If all Parties are successful in one or more causes of action during any such proceeding, the costs and fees shall be apportioned as determined by the Court.

Section 20. **Force Majeure.** If by reason of acts of God, earthquakes, floods, storms, explosion, fires, labor troubles, strikes, insurrection, riots, acts of the public enemy, or federal, state, or local law, order, rule, or regulation, any Party is prevented from complying with any condition of this Agreement, then while so prevented the condition shall be suspended and the Party shall be relieved of the obligation of complying with such covenant and shall not be liable for damages for failure to comply with it. Any obligation of any Party shall be extended for as long as it is so prevented from complying with any condition or covenant in the Agreement.

Section 21. **Dispute Resolution, Governing Law and Venue**. This Agreement is a contract governed in accordance with the laws of the State of California. The Parties agree that if any dispute arises with respect to any provision of this Agreement, the Parties shall meet and confer in an attempt to resolve any such disputes. If, after 90 days, the meet and confer process is unsuccessful, the dispute shall be presented for Court review and determination pursuant to the Court's reserved jurisdiction and judicial review provisions provided in the Stipulation.

Section 22. **Counterparts**. This Agreement may be signed in any number of counterparts, including counterparts by facsimile signature, each of which shall be deemed an original,

but all of which shall together constitute one and the same instrument. The original signature pages shall be filed with the Court as Exhibit F to the Stipulation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement as of the date first written above.

CITY OF SANTA MARIA:

City of Santa Maria
a California municipal corporation

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Address: _____
_____

Fax: _____
Phone: _____

SCWC:

Southern California Water Company,
a California corporation

By: _____
Name: Denise L. Kruger
Title: Senior Vice President of Operations

Address: 3035 Prospect Park, Suite 60
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Fax: (916) 853-3674
Phone: (916) 853-3606

CITY OF GUADALUPE

City of Guadalupe,
a California municipal corporation

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Address: _____
_____

Fax: _____
Phone: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Guadalupe City Attorney

EXHIBIT A
to
STIPULATION EXHIBIT F

WATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

This Water Management Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into this 10th day of June 2004, by and between the CITY OF SANTA MARIA ("City"), a California municipal corporation, and SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, a California corporation ("SCWC"). The City and SCWC are referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties".

RECITALS

A. The City is a Charter City. The City provides potable water service to customers within the greater Santa Maria area of Santa Barbara County.

B. SCWC is an investor-owned public utility within the meaning of Public Utilities Code Section 2400, *et seq*. and operates pursuant to the California Public Utility Act, Public Utilities Code Section 200, *et seq*. SCWC provides potable water service to customers within its certificated service area in Santa Barbara County, generally referred to as the "Santa Maria Customer Service Area", which includes four unincorporated areas of Northern Santa Barbara County, commonly known as "Orcutt," "Tanglewood," "Lake Marie," and "Sisquoc," and one unincorporated area in San Luis Obispo County, commonly referred to as the "Nipomo Mesa."

C. The City and SCWC have historically cooperated and coordinated their efforts to provide retail water service within their respective service areas.

D. Both the City and SCWC have historically relied on local groundwater to provide potable water service to their respective customers and both hold rights to pump groundwater ("Groundwater Rights") from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin ("Basin").

E. The City and SCWC also each hold contracts to receive water from the State Water Project ("SWP Entitlement," collectively, and "City SWP Entitlement" or "SCWC SWP Entitlement," individually). Collectively, their contract entitlements total 18,350 acre-feet per year.

F. Both the City and SCWC are legally entitled to retain and recapture that portion of their respective SWP Entitlement that recharges the Basin after the consumptive use of the SWP Entitlement ("Return Flows").

G. The City and SCWC mutually acknowledge the benefits of importing SWP supplies to augment their use of local groundwater.

H. It is to the mutual advantage of the City and SCWC to have several alternatives for making use of their SWP Entitlements, Return Flows and Groundwater Rights, to create flexibility, reliability and cost-effective redundancy in their water supply systems.

I. The County of Santa Barbara ("County") regulates the land use activities within Orcutt. In 1997, the County adopted the Orcutt Community Plan ("OCP"), which establishes, among other things, certain policies regarding water supplies to be secured for new development projects in Orcutt ("Project" or "Projects"). The OCP was amended in 2001. In particular, the OCP requires that the water demand associated with Projects be offset by "supplemental" water supplies that do not result in further overdraft of the Basin ("OCP Water Policies").

J. As of the date of this Agreement, SCWC has fully reserved the SCWC SWP Entitlement for the benefit of Projects (See Section 3 below). In addition, without significant investment in and construction of additional capital facilities and/or the access to City facilities as provided in this Agreement, SCWC is unable to take delivery of the full extent of its SCWC SWP Entitlement.

K. Without the construction of additional capital facilities that extend the SCWC SWP turnout from Tanglewood to Orcutt, SCWC is unable to take delivery of any additional alternative sources of water that may comply with the OCP Water Policies, except as provided in this Agreement.

L. The City has elected to make available to certain Project proponents within Orcutt supplemental water supplies that will satisfy the OCP Water Policies applicable to Projects. (See City Resolution 2003-150, attached as Exhibit "A" ("Resolution 2003-150").)

M. SCWC and the City are also parties to litigation regarding water rights in the Santa Maria groundwater basin (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.*, Superior Court, County of Santa Clara, Lead Case No. CV 770214 ("Basin Adjudication")

N. The Parties intend that this Agreement provide a reliable and cost effective mechanism through which the City and SCWC can maximize the use of their respective SWP supplies within the Basin, while making the most efficient use of existing facilities to take delivery of the Parties' respective SWP supplies.

O. The Parties also intend that this Agreement establish a mechanism through which potential new SCWC customers in Orcutt may access supplemental water through the City, consistent with the OCP Water Policies.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals and the promises and covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The purposes of this Agreement are to: (a) provide a reliable and cost effective mechanism through which the City and SCWC can maximize the use of their respective SWP supplies within the Basin, (b) make the most efficient use of existing facilities to take delivery of the Parties' respective SWP supplies, (c) secure a reliable means of accessing Supplemental Water (defined below), and (d) fairly allocate the costs of obtaining and using Supplemental Water within the Basin. Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted to impose on either Party any obligation that might arise out of the final judgment entered in the Basin Adjudication, other than as expressly provided in this Agreement.

Section 2. Term.

2.1 This Agreement shall be effective on the date first written above ("Effective Date") and shall continue to February 25, 2038, and thereafter shall remain in effect for so long as both the City and SCWC remain SWP contractors ("Term").

2.2 While the Parties contend PUC approval of this Agreement is not required, should the PUC rule that PUC approval is required and that approval of the Agreement as written is denied, the Parties shall make every reasonable effort to modify the Agreement in a manner that the PUC will approve and that also preserves its original, essential terms.

Section 3. Right to Acquire Water.

3.1 The Parties acknowledge that given the limits of existing facilities, SCWC is unable to take full delivery of the SCWC SWP Entitlement through its existing SWP facilities because the water demand in the area with direct access to the SCWC SWP Entitlement (Tanglewood) is significantly less than the full SCWC SWP Entitlement. Further, SCWC has fully committed to those Projects listed in Exhibit "B" ("Committed Projects") SCWC's SWP Entitlement and the use of SCWC's existing facilities to make use of the SCWC SWP Entitlement reserved to the benefit of the Committed Projects. To take delivery of the entirety of the SCWC SWP Entitlement, SCWC must either construct additional capital facilities to extend the

SWP turnout from Tanglewood to Orcutt, and/or obtain the rights to rely on the interconnection between the SCWC and City systems, as provided in this Agreement.

3.2 SCWC agrees that, given its geographic proximity to and existing interconnection with SCWC, the City provides the best, most cost effective, and logical source of Supplemental Water for the benefit of Projects in Orcutt to which SCWC would provide retail potable water service.

3.3 For the purpose of this Agreement, "Supplemental Water" shall mean a portion of the yield of the SWP Entitlement held by the City, or a portion of the historic groundwater rights to the Basin held by the City in accordance with the final judgment entered in the Basin Adjudication.

3.4 In working with Project proponents, SCWC agrees that prior to accepting any water that is intended to satisfy the OCP Water Policies, other than the SCWC SWP Entitlement, Supplemental Water and that obtained under Section 7.1, SCWC shall:

3.4.1 Refer to the City any Project proponent that requests water service from SCWC that is also subject to the OCP Water Policies; and

3.4.2 Allow sufficient time for the City and the Project proponent to attempt to make arrangements consistent with the OCP Water Policies, this Agreement and other applicable considerations.

3.5 The City shall make available Supplemental Water to Projects in Orcutt pursuant to Resolution 2003-150 or a substantially similar policy. The City shall not unreasonably withhold Supplemental Water from Projects in Orcutt.

3.6 If any portion of SCWC's SWP Entitlement becomes uncommitted (i.e., a Committed Project is not approved for development or if the County adjusts upward the reliability factor it applies to SCWC SWP Entitlement), SCWC shall use the uncommitted SCWC SWP Entitlement as specified in this Section 3.6 and the Parties shall undertake the following:

3.6.1 SCWC shall provide written notice to the City of the availability of the SCWC SWP Entitlement ("Notice of Availability"), specifying the quantity of SCWC SWP Entitlement that has become available. Within 45 days of the Notice of Availability, the City shall pay to SCWC $22,000 per acre foot, adjusted annually based on the consumer price index Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County), for the SCWC SWP Entitlement specified in the Notice of Availability. Upon provision of payment to SCWC, the City, at its sole discretion, may make

available to Project(s) in Orcutt, as otherwise provided in this Agreement, this SCWC SWP Entitlement as though it is Supplemental Water. SCWC shall continue to use the SCWC SWP Entitlement as though it is fully committed for the benefit of Projects in Orcutt.

3.7 SCWC shall be relieved of its obligation to refer the Project proponent to the City as provided in subsection 3.4, during any period which:

3.7.1 The City determines that the City has no additional Supplemental Water available for use in Orcutt, or the County determines that the City has no additional Supplemental Water available for use in Orcutt. If the Parties disagree with the County's determination, the Parties agree to use their reasonable best efforts to convince the County that the City does have available Supplemental Water.

3.8 After January 1, 2014, SCWC shall be relieved of its obligation to refer the Project Proponent to the City as provided in subsection 3.4, if one or more of the following conditions applies:

3.8.1 A source of water becomes available to SCWC for use in the Basin at a cost less than the cost of the City's Supplemental Water, on a per acre foot basis;

3.8.2 The Parties agree to meet and confer in good faith to attempt to resolve any issues that arise pursuant to this Section 3.8 prior to SCWC seeking an alternative source of water.

3.9 The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Agreement is not a mechanism through which SCWC may use the City's water distribution system to access alternative sources of water, either directly or indirectly, except as expressly provided in this Agreement.

Section 4. **Interconnection.** The Parties have previously established an interconnection between their respective water distribution facilities, consisting of a two-way meter, meter vault and appurtenances located inside the meter vault ("Interconnection"). The Interconnection is located at Miller Street and Santa Maria Way. The maintenance, repair and improvements to the Interconnection shall be managed as follows:

4.1 The Parties shall share equally the costs of all maintenance and repairs on the Interconnection. SCWC shall be responsible for physically implementing the ongoing maintenance and repair of the Interconnection, subject to the City's prior review of the maintenance and repair plans.

4.2 The Parties shall share the costs of any needed improvements to the Interconnection one-fourth (¼) by the City and three-fourths (¾) by SCWC. Unless otherwise arranged between the Parties, SCWC shall be responsible for physically implementing any improvements to the Interconnection. The City shall provide prior input and approval of any improvements to the Interconnection.

4.3 Both the City and SCWC shall have reasonable access to the meter at the Interconnection.

Section 5. Delivery of Water Through the Interconnection. Either Party may take delivery of water through the Interconnection subject to the following conditions (for the purpose of this Agreement, the Party taking delivery shall be referred to as the "Receiving Party" and the Party supplying the water shall be referred to as the "Supplying Party"):

5.1 As a Receiving Party, SCWC shall have a first priority right to use the Interconnection to take delivery each Year (defined below) of only that amount of SCWC SWP Entitlement that SCWC cannot take delivery of through SCWC's own facilities. In addition, each Year, SCWC's receipt of water through the Interconnection pursuant to this Section shall be limited to that quantity of SCWC's SWP Entitlement SCWC has made available for the City's receipt during that Year, at the City's SWP turnout within the City. The City may impose reasonable limitations on the rate of water SCWC takes through the Interconnection subject to this subsection 5.1.

5.2 Subject to SCWC's use of the Interconnection as provided in Section 5.1, either Party may use the Interconnection to take delivery of water by providing the Supplying Party at least 48 hours advance notice of the quantity and rate at which water will be taken.

5.3 Other than as provided in subsection 5.1, the Supplying Party may impose reasonable limitations on the rate and quantity of water to be taken through the Interconnection. Each Party is under an affirmative obligation to accommodate reasonable requests for use of the Interconnection, subject to SCWC's priority right provided in Section 5.1. Unless otherwise agreed between the Parties, the use of the Interconnection other than as provided in Section 5.1 shall be interim and temporary in nature.

5.4 Payment for receipt of water through the Interconnection shall be made in accordance with Section 6.

Section 6. **Payments for Delivered Water.** The Receiving Party shall pay to the Supplying Party for receipt of water through the Interconnection, as follows:

6.1 Section 5.1 deliveries. For use of the Interconnection as provided in Section 5.1, SCWC shall pay to the Central Coast Water Authority ("CCWA") all costs associated with making available to the City, at the City's SWP turnout within the City, that quantity of the SCWC SWP Entitlement equivalent to that amount of water SCWC intends to receive through the Interconnection. Payment shall be made in accordance with applicable CCWA policies.

6.2 Section 5.2 deliveries. For delivery of water obtained through the Interconnection pursuant to Section 5.2, the Receiving Party shall pay the Supplying Party a per acre-foot charge equivalent to the Supplying Party's cost of producing the water for that Year. The Supplying Party shall determine cost of producing water and shall provide the Receiving Party with an itemized statement summarizing those costs. The Parties agree to meet and confer in good faith regarding any dispute in determining the cost of producing water.

6.3 Neither Party shall be obligated to pay any charge, other than as provided in this Section.

6.4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a "Year" shall refer to a water year commencing on October 1 and ending in the subsequent year on September 30. The Payments required in Section 6.2 shall be made annually, on or before November 1 of each Year, based on actual metered receipt of water through the Interconnection.

Section 7. **Additional Supplemental Water.** In exchange for the commitments in Section 3 and as an element of consideration for those commitments, the City hereby provides to SCWC, upon the Effective Date, the right to take delivery of 20 acre-feet of Supplemental Water annually for the Term of this Agreement, at no cost to SCWC. The City provides these 20 acre-feet of Supplemental Water under the same terms and conditions provided in Resolution 2003-150. If the County determines that Supplemental Water provided pursuant to Resolution 2003-150 does not satisfy the OCP Water Policies, the City shall provide SCWC at no cost, 20 acre-feet per year of water through the Interconnection, in addition and subject to the same priority as that amount of water SCWC can obtain under Section 5.1. SCWC shall have the right to use 20 acre-feet of water provided in this Section 7 for the benefit of any residential Project.

Section 8. Service Area Integrity. Nothing in this Agreement is intended nor shall it be interpreted to waive either Party's rights to provide water service to current or future areas within or adjacent to their existing service areas. Should the City seek to acquire (by any means) any portion of, or all of the SCWC certificated service area in SCWC's Santa Maria Customer Service Area, the City shall pay as fair compensation, the greater of 10 times the SCWC rate base or the court-approved fair compensation.

Section 9. Representations or Warranties of City. The City makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to SCWC:

9.1 Power and Authority to Execute and Perform this Agreement. The City has the power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations and all necessary approvals and authorizations have been obtained.

9.2 Enforceability. This Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the City, and is enforceable against the City in accordance with its terms.

Section 10. Representations or Warranties of SCWC. SCWC makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to City:

10.1 Power and Authority to Execute and Perform this Agreement. SCWC is a corporation duly formed and in good standing in the State of California. Subject to the conditions of Section 2.2, SCWC has the corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations and all necessary corporate approvals and authorizations have been obtained. The City agrees that nothing in this representation, warranty or covenant shall be interpreted or applied to negate the City's indemnity obligations provided in Section 12.

10.2 Enforceability. This Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of SCWC, enforceable against SCWC in accordance with its terms.

Section 11. Termination. This Agreement shall terminate as described in Section 2. If this Agreement is terminated prior to the expiration of the Term, its termination shall not impact: (a) any other agreements regarding Supplemental Water between the City and Project proponents, and SCWC and Project proponents, (b) the provision of water to SCWC pursuant to Section 7 and (c) the payments and associated commitments, if any, regarding the SCWC SWP Entitlement between the City and SCWC made pursuant to Section 3.6.

Section 12. Indemnity.

12.1 The City shall hold harmless, defend and indemnify SCWC, its directors, employees, agents, successors and assigns (all of which are herein referred to as the "SCWC Indemnified Parties") from and against all liabilities, obligations, claims, damages, losses, actions, judgments, suits, costs and expenses, including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees (collectively, "Damages"), which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the SCWC Indemnified Parties as a result of or arising out of the restrictions placed on SCWC's access to Supplemental Water as provided in Section 3, and/or the implementation of this Agreement as of the Effective Date as provided in Section 2. This indemnification shall survive termination of the Agreement.

12.2 Promptly following notice of any claim for which SCWC is indemnified, SCWC shall notify the City of such claim in writing. The City shall thereafter defend against such claim, in consultation with SCWC, in a manner the Parties mutually deem appropriate, including settlement on such terms as SCWC and the City both approve. The City and SCWC shall mutually select counsel. SCWC may also elect to have separate representation at its sole discretion and cost. If the City fails to promptly defend such claim, SCWC may defend the claim in any manner it deems appropriate and with counsel of its choice, including without limitation, settlement of the claim on terms SCWC deems appropriate, and to pursue such remedies as may be available to SCWC against the City.

Section 13. Remedies Not Exclusive. Remedies provided in this Agreement for enforcement of its terms are intended and shall be construed as cumulative rather than exclusive and shall not be deemed to deprive either Party from also using any other remedies provided by this Agreement or by law.

Section 14. No Transfer of Water Rights or Contracts. The rights granted pursuant to this Agreement constitute the right to take delivery of water only and shall not be interpreted as a sale, transfer, or assignment of either Party's water rights or contract entitlements.

Section 15. Subject to Applicable Law. The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Parties shall be subject to the laws governing municipal corporations as they now exist and as they may be amended or codified by the Legislature of the State of California.

Section 16. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contain the entire understanding between SCWC and the City with respect to the subject matter, and supersedes all prior agreements, oral or written, and all prior or contemporaneous discussions or negotiations between SCWC and the City. This Agreement cannot be amended except in writing signed by both Parties.

Section 17. No Waiver. Any failure or delay on the part either Party to exercise any right under this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of the right, and shall not preclude such Party from exercising or enforcing the right, or any other provision of this Agreement, on any subsequent occasion.

Section 18. Notices. All notices or other communications required or desired to be given pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be hand-delivered, or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, or sent by a reputable overnight courier service providing delivery confirmation. Each such notice or communication shall be deemed to be duly given when hand-delivered, or three (3) days after being mailed in any depository maintained by the United States Postal Service, with prepaid postage, certified, return receipt requested or one (1) day after being deposited for next day delivery with Federal Express or other reputable overnight courier. Each such notice or communication shall be addressed to the Parties at their respective addresses set forth next to their signatures below, or such other address as a Party notifies the other in writing.

Section 19. Headings; Section References. Captions and headings appearing in this Agreement are inserted solely as reference aids for the ease and convenience; they shall not be deemed to define or limit the scope or substance of the provisions they introduce, nor shall they be used in construing the intent or effect of such provisions.

Section 20. Separability. If any provision of this Agreement is finally determined by a court to be invalid or unenforceable as written, the provision shall, if possible, be enforced to the extent reasonable under the circumstances and otherwise shall be deemed deleted from this Agreement. The other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect so long as the material purposes of the Agreement and understandings of the Parties are not impaired.

Section 21. Binding Effect Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the Parties, and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Neither Party shall assign this Agreement except with the prior written approval of the other Party. Any

unauthorized attempt to assign this Agreement shall be null and void. Notwithstanding the foregoing, SCWC shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate.

Section 22. **Attorneys Fees**. In the event that any action or proceeding is brought to enforce one or more of the terms of this Agreement, to restrain an alleged violation of this Agreement, or to determine the validity of this Agreement or any part, the prevailing Party in any such action or proceeding shall be entitled to recover from the other its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees, in addition to any other remedies available to it in law or equity. If both Parties are successful in one or more causes of action during any such proceeding, the costs and fees shall be apportioned as determined by the court.

Section 23. **Force Majeure**. If by reason of acts of God, earthquakes, floods, storms, explosion, fires, labor troubles, strikes, insurrection, riots, acts of the public enemy, or federal, state, or local law, order, rule, or regulation, either Party is prevented from complying with any condition of this Agreement, then while so prevented the condition shall be suspended and the Party shall be relieved of the obligation of complying with such covenant and shall not be liable for damages for failure to comply with it. Any obligation of either Party shall be extended for as long as it is so prevented from complying with any condition or covenant in the Agreement.

Section 24. **Governing Law and Venue**. This Agreement is a contract governed in accordance with the laws of the State of California. THE PARTIES HEREBY AGREE THAT VENUE FOR ANY ACTION BROUGHT TO ENFORCE THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE IN A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, AND CONSENT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement as of the date first written above.

CITY:

City of Santa Maria
a California municipal corporation

By: L. J. Lavagnino
Name: L. J. Lavagnino
Title: Mayor

SCWC:

Southern California Water Company,
a California corporation

By: Denise L. Kruger
Name: Denise L. Kruger
Title: Senior Vice President of Operations

Address: 110 E. Cook Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454

Fax: (805) 349-0657
Phone: (805) 925-0951, ext. 200

Address: 3035 Prospect Park, Suite 60
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Fax: (916) 853-3674
Phone: (916) 853-3606

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Best Best & Krieger LLP

By: _____
Eric Garner, Partner

ATTEST:

_____
Patricia A. Perez
Chief Deputy City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. 2003 - 150

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA APPROVING THE SALE OF UP TO 400 ACRE-FEET ANNUALLY OF SUPPLEMENTAL STATE WATER PROJECT YIELD AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AGREEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF UP TO 400 ACRE-FEET ANNUALLY OF SUPPLEMENTAL STATE WATER PROJECT YIELD

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Maria ("City") holds contracts to receive water from the State Water Project ("Project"), and can import up to 17,820 acre feet of water per year from the Project; and

WHEREAS, the City also holds rights to pump groundwater from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin"); and

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Barbara ("County") regulates the land use activities within the Orcutt area. In 1997, the County adopted the Orcutt Community Plan ("OCP"), which establishes, among other things, certain policies regarding water supplies to be secured for new development projects in Orcutt. The OCP requires that the water demand associated with projects be offset by "supplemental" water supplies that do not result in further overdraft of the Basin; and

WHEREAS, the City has water available for use in the Orcutt area pursuant to the OCP, that is surplus to that needed to serve the City's current and long-term future anticipated demands; and

WHEREAS, "Supplemental Water" shall mean a portion of the yield of the SWP entitlement held by the City, or a portion of the historic groundwater rights to the Basin held by the City in accordance with the final judgment entered in *Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.*, Superior Court, County of Santa Clara, Lead Case No. CV 770214; and

WHEREAS, the sale of up to 400 acre-feet of Project water will not change the existing setting and will not affect the net amount of water that will be extracted from the Basin; and

WHEREAS, the City is willing to enter into agreements to provide up to 400 acre-feet annually of supplemental water to individual property owners for the benefit of the individual property owners and their associated Projects.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Maria as follows:

1. The City Council approves the sale of up to 400 acre-feet annually of Supplemental water.

2. The City Manager is authorized and directed to execute agreements substantially in the form provided for the sale of up to 400 acre-feet of Supplemental water per year for municipal use for the purpose of satisfying the Orcutt Community Plan's policies regarding water supplies.

3. City staff is hereby authorized to make minor changes to the final agreement and directed to file any and all notices that may be required by law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria held August 5, 2003.

/S/ L. J. LAVAGNINO

Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/PATRICIA A. PEREZ

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

BY:

CITY ATTORNEY

CONTENTS:

BY:

DEPARTMENT HEAD

BY:

CITY MANAGER

EXHIBIT F
Page 25 of 32

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF SANTA MARIA)

I, RHONDA M. GARIETZ, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2003-150 which was duly and regularly introduced and adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held August 5, 2003, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Mariscal, Orach, Patino, Trujillo and Mayor Lavagnino.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria
and ex officio Clerk of the City Council

EXHIBIT F
Page 26 of 32

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix B – Supporting Documentation: Preparation

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Invitations to UWMP Planning Workshop - 02/22/16

	Name	Agency	Email Address	Mailing Address
1	Shannon Sweeney	City of Santa Maria	ssweeney@cityofsantamaria.org	601 S Black St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
2	Lisa Long	City of Santa Maria	lmlong@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
3	Ellen Pritchett	City of Santa Maria	epritchett@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
4	Shad Springer	City of Santa Maria	sspringer@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
5	Alexandra Griffith	City of Santa Maria	agriffith@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
6	Luke Johnson	City of Santa Maria	ljohnson@cityofsantamaria.org	601 S Black St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
7	Tyrone LaFay	Santa Barbara County Water Agency	tlafay@co.santa-barbara.ca.us	130 E Victoria St, Ste 200, Santa Barbara CA 93101
8	John Brady	Central Coast Water Authority	jlb@ccwa.com	255 Industrial Way, Buellton,CA 93427
9	Mark Zimmer	Golden State Water Company	markzimmer@gswater.com	2330 A St, Santa Maria, CA 93455
10	Randy Sharer	Stipulating Landowners	[redacted]@yahoo.com	[redacted] Santa Maria, CA 93454
11	Claire Wineman	Grower Shipper Association	claire.wineman@grower-shipper.com	245 Obispo St, Guadalupe, CA 93454
12	Mario Iglesias	Nipomo Community Services District	miglesias@ncsd.ca.gov	PO Box 326, Nipomo, CA 93444
13	Rande Downer	Resident	[redacted]@gmail.com	[redacted] Santa Maria, CA 93455
14	Hazel Davalo	CAUSE	hazel@causenow.org	402 S Miller St, Santa Maria, CA 93454
15	Lisa Thornhill	League of Women Voters	[redacted]@yahoo.com	PO Box 1388, Santa Maria, CA 93456

Figure B-1. List of Invitees to UWMP Planning Workshop on February 22, 2016

Urban Water Management Plan Update 2015
Planning Session Agenda

City of Santa Maria Utilities Department
February 22, 2016
1:00 PM

- Introductions
- Purpose of this Meeting
  Data Exchange
  Buy-in of Data Sources/Assumptions
- Overview
  2015 Update New Elements
  Water Loss

  Schedule
  DWR Checklist
- Data Input/Exchange
  Population
  Water Supply
  Water Demands
  20x2020 Impacts
  Contingency Planning
  Other
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Questions

Figure B-2. Agenda for UWMP Planning Workshop on February 22, 2016

UWMP PLANNING WORKSHOP - 02/22/16
PLEASE SIGN-IN BELOW

	Last	First	Agency	Email Address	Mailing Address	Signature
1	Brady	John	Central Coast Water Authority	jlb@ccwa.com	255 Industrial Way, Buellton, 93427	
2	Downer	Rande		[redacted]@gmail.com	[redacted], Santa Maria, 93455	
3	Griffith	Alexandra	City of Santa Maria	agriffith@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, 93454	
4	Igelsias	Mario	Nipomo CSD	miglesias@ncsd.ca.gov	PO Box 326, Nipomo, 93444	
5	Johnson	Luke	City of Santa Maria	ljohnson@cityofsantamaria.org	601 S Black St, Santa Maria, 93454	
6	Long	Lisa	City of Santa Maria	lmlong@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, 93454	
7	Pritchett	Ellen	City of Santa Maria	epritchett@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, 93454	
8	Sevcik	Peter	Nipomo CSD			
9	Sharer	Randy	Twitchell Management Authority	[redacted]@yahoo.com	[redacted], Santa Maria, 93454	
10	Springer	Shad	City of Santa Maria	sspringer@cityofsantamaria.org	2065 E Main St, Santa Maria, 93454	
11	Sweeney	Shannon	City of Santa Maria	ssweeney@cityofsantamaria.org	601 S Black St, Santa Maria, 93454	
12	Zimmer	Mark	Golden State Water Company	markzimmer@gswater.com	2330 A St, Santa Maria, 93455	
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Figure B-3. List of Attendees to UWMP Planning Workshop on February 22, 2016

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix C – Central Coast Water Authority Future Projections

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CCWA Table A Reliability Estimate

Year	Long Term Average	Single Dry Year 1977	2-year drought 1991-1992	2-year drought 1990-1991	4-year drought 1931-1934	4-year drought 1988-1991	6-year drought 1987-1992
2015	61%	11%	20%	20%	29%	31%	28%
2020	61%	10%	20%	18%	30%	29%	27%
2025	60%	9%	20%	17%	31%	28%	26%
2030	60%	9%	20%	15%	32%	26%	25%
2035	59%	8%	20%	14%	33%	25%	24%
2040	59%	7%	20%	13%	34%	23%	23%

Figure C-1. CCWA-Provided Future Projections of Volume of Water to be Delivered to City

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix D – Section 4.2, Regional Recycled Water – Excerpt from Santa Barbara County Long Term Water Supply Report

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

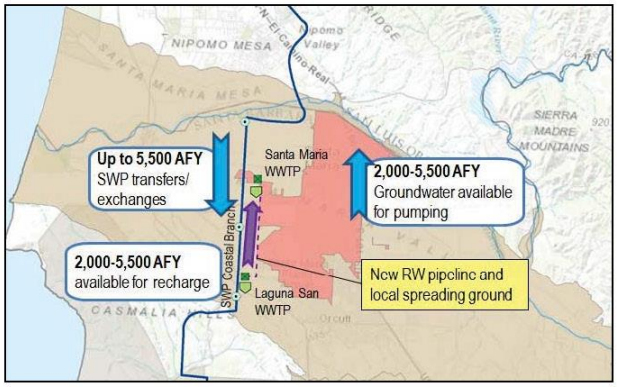
4.2 Regional Recycled Water

Similar to ocean desalination, locally produced recycled water can be used as an in-lieu of imported water allocations, thereby freeing up those allocations for other SWP system users in the Region. Recycled water use is already occurring in the Region so a new regional project would most likely expand existing system NPR use or increase supply through IPR or DPR. These latter increments of recycled water production may not be considered viable on a local scale, but could be implemented through the help of regional partnerships. Within the Region, the Santa Maria and South Coast subregions are the only areas where enough additional recycled water supplies could be produced to justify a regional project.

Santa Maria Regional Recycled Water

The primary source of potential recycled water that could be used to offset imported water use in the Santa Maria Subregion is effluent from the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD). LCSD is projected to produce up to 5,500 AFY of recycled water that could be used for supply by 2040 but has limited interest from local users due to higher costs. Recharging the recycled water into the Santa Maria Basin would provide an equivalent amount of additional groundwater supply for use by a project partner (e.g. City of Santa Maria) in lieu of imported supplies. The unused imported water allocation can then be transferred to another project partner downstream of the SWP system. Though Figure 4-4 shows recycled water recharge occurring near the Santa Maria WWTP, there is potential

Figure 4-4: Santa Maria Regional Recycled Water



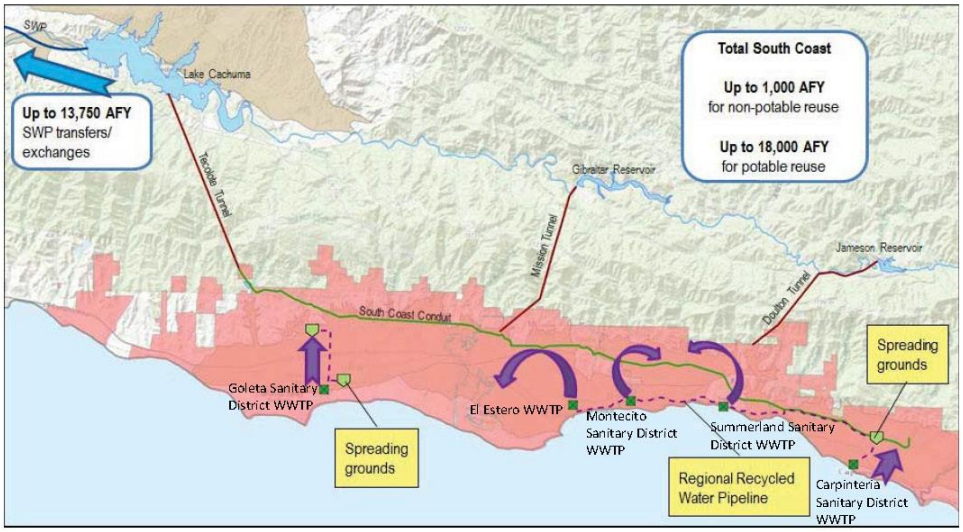
for an option that would site and construct new spreading grounds in favorable areas around the region.

Note that the use of existing spreading basins must consider percolation limitations during high groundwater years. In addition, Santa Maria's increased reliance on groundwater will require groundwater treatment to reduce TDS as they currently blend SWP water with groundwater to manage basin salt loading through existing effluent management practices. This treatment can be a part of a regional solution.

South Coast Regional Recycled Water

Similarly, the combined WWTPs in the South Coast Subregion could produce up to 18,000 AFY of additional recycled water to meet potable demands by 2040. In order to leverage this unused supply to offset potable demands a combination of NPR, IPR, and/or DPR projects may be implemented. The use of a subregional conveyance intertie may be advantageous to reduce redundancy in treatment and/or leverage groundwater basins with greater storage potential. Of the 18,000 AFY of recycled water that could be leveraged in the South Coast, only 13,750 AFY (the average allocation of SWP supply currently used in the South Coast Subregion) would be considered a regional supply.

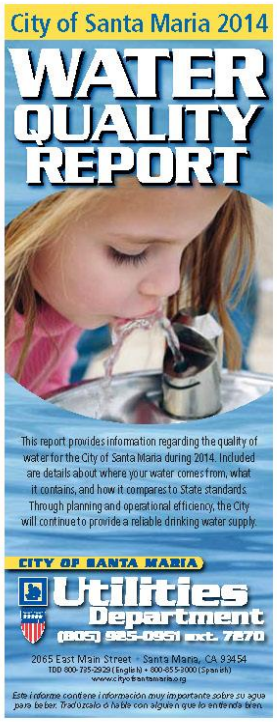
Figure 4-5: South Coast Regional Recycled Water



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix E – 2014 Water Quality Report

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



WATER SUPPLY: The City of Santa Maria ("City") is committed to producing the highest quality drinking water from our two sources of supply: City water wells located in the Santa Maria Airport area, and State Water treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant by Central Coast Water Authority and delivered to the City of Santa Maria via the Coastal Branch Aqueduct. In 2014, the City received about 13 percent of its water from the State Water Project.

WATER QUALITY: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The City routinely checks water quality from the source right to your home. Please see the other side of this sheet, which summarizes test results dating from 2014, and shows that the City met all State and Federal drinking water standards in 2014.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: A drinking water source assessment for the City was completed in March 2014. The City's water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities: runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits. You may request a summary of the assessment at the City Utilities Department, 2065 East Main Street, Santa Maria, CA 93454, or by contacting the City at (805) 925-0951, extension 7270.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY: Multiple levels of safety are implemented to protect the City's drinking water system. These measures are part of our ongoing operation, and ensure the safe treatment and delivery of water. Rest assured that a system is in place to protect your drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS: Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ABOUT LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Santa Maria is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

ABOUT NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

COMMENTS? Your comments are important to us and may be heard at any regular meeting of the Santa Maria City Council, which meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria. For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call the Water Resources Manager or the Laboratory Coordinator at (805) 925-0951, extension 7270. ■

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Santa Maria

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014 we did not monitor or test for the proper number of bacteriological samples or for hexavalent chromium and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Total coliform	100 samples per month	99 in August 2014 100 in all other months	August 2014	Restored proper number of samples Sept. 2014
Total coliform	Groundwater source within 24 hour of positive coliform in distribution system	0 groundwater sources for 1 positive coliform sample	August 2014	0, missed 24 hour window
Hexavalent chromium	Initial sampling of water sources in 2014	0	2014	2015

What has been done?

City staff received clarification on how to address sample stations that are out of service. Now, staff know to collect a nearby sample or one from the sample station immediately after repair, in order to make sure that one hundred samples are collected each month. In addition, staff were given a refresher on the Groundwater Rule, which requires that samples are collected from operating groundwater sources within 24 hours of receipt of a positive coliform samples in the distribution system.

City staff were informed in January 2015 that their total chromium samples were not sufficient for the initial sampling for hexavalent chromium required in 2014. Staff immediately gathered the necessary samples and analysis demonstrated that the City's water sources are well below the maximum contaminant level for hexavalent chromium.

For more information, please contact the City of Santa Maria Utilities Department at (805) 925-0951, extension 7270 or 2065 E. Main Street, Santa Maria, CA 93454.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Santa Maria. State Water System ID#: 4210011 • Date distributed: June 2015.

Figure E-1. 2014 Water Quality Report (Front)

2014 Water Quality Information

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS–Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
				PURCHASED STATE PROJECT WATER		LOCAL GROUNDWATER (f)		
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT = 0.3		0.04-0.11	100% < 0.3	<0.1-0.13	0.11	Soil runoff
Aluminum (b)	ppb	1000	600	ND-110	69	ND (<50)	ND (<50)	Residue from water treatment; erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING								
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Average = 2.2 (Range = 0.3-3.5)				Measure of the disinfection of the water
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	NA	see note (c)	(0)	Average = 0.51% (Range = 0-4.3%)				Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (treated water) (d)	ppm	2	1	Average = 0.93 (Range = 0.80-1.1)				Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote strong teeth
Total Trihalomethanes (e)	ppb	80	NA	Average = 12 (Range = <1.0-44)				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (e)	ppb	60	NA	Average = 2.6 (Range = <1.0-8.3)				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate as NO_3	ppm	45	45	Average = 12 (Range = <2.0-23)				Leaching from fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS–Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Average = 37 (Range = 20-69)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	Average = 2 (Range = 1-2)				Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	Average = 943 (Range = 840-1100)				Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Average = 278 (Range = 190-320)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Average = 683 (Range = 510-770)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	Average = <0.1 (Range=<0.1-0.46)				Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 200 (Range = 160-220)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	NA	NA	<100-220	145	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 89 (Range = 64-100)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 413 (Range = 300-480)				Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 45 (Range = 32-54)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	pH units	NA	NA	Average = 7.5 (Range = 6.7-7.9)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 2.85 (Range = 2.7-3.0)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 52 (Range = 47-60)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	NA	NA	3.2-5.4	4.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; combustion of fossil fuels

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PROGRAM – SAMPLING OCCURRED IN JULY 2013							
Parameter	Units	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper	ppm	34	0.170	0	1.3	0.3	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	34	NA	0	15	0.2	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS, NOTES, AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations:

AL = Regulatory Action Level
NA = Not Applicable
ND = Not Detected
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
TT = Treatment Technique
µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water)

Notes:

(a) Turbidity (NTU) measures the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of State Water filtration. The performance standard is less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken every 15 minutes and not to exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity as delivered is listed in the Secondary Standards.

(b) Aluminum also has a Secondary MCL of 200 ppb.

(c) Total coliform MCL: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive.

(d) Fluoride is added to the water to help prevent cavities. Target fluoride levels are set by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

(e) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples.

(f) Water quality information from individual wells includes samples collected from 2013.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect your health at the MCL level.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Figure E-2. 2014 Water Quality Report (Reverse)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix F – 2011 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Water Shortage Contingency Plan – City of Santa Maria

May 2011

City of Santa Maria

Utilities Department

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Introduction

The Urban Water Management Planning Act, which is contained within Division 6, Part 2.6 of the California Water Code, sections 10610 through 10656 as last amended by Senate Bill 318, requires an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes the following elements:

(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.
(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.
(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including California Urban Water Management Planning Act Page 9 August 1, 2003, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.
(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.
(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.
(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.
(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f) inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.
(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance
(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

This document fulfills the requirements of this section of the Urban Water Management Act and provides a concrete mechanism for dealing with acute or chronic water shortages, regardless of the cause. The Urban Drought Guidebook, 2008 updated edition, prepared by the State of California Department of Water Resources, Office of Water Use Efficiency and Transfers was used as a resource in preparing this plan.

The City's policy is to maximize use of all of its water resources, each to its best application, to maintain water supply under varying levels of availability, with a focus on ensuring public health and safety.

This plan has been developed in collaboration with a Water Shortage Response Team that consists of City staff from the Utilities and Finance Departments, along with assistance from the City Attorney's Office.

Background

The City of Santa Maria is located in the Santa Maria Valley of Santa Barbara County, about 180 miles north of Los Angeles. The City has cool winters and mild summers with an average annual rainfall of about 13 inches. The rainy season is from November to March and low humidity occurs from the months of May to October. The moderately hot and dry weather during the summer months typically results in moderately high water demand during this time.

The City provides water distribution services to the City and nearby areas outside the city limits. The City's population that is served within the boundaries is estimated at 99,553 in 2010 and is expected to reach 118,900 by 2035. The service area boundary includes developed and undeveloped land to the west, south, and east of the City's center. A portion of the City's service area lies outside the city limits, within unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County. The service area is primarily characterized by residential and commercial land use.

Chapter 2 – Water Supply

Sources of Supply

Historically, the City has pumped water from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) as its primary water supply. The City began receiving State Water Project (SWP) water from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in 1997. The SWP water augments local groundwater supplies and is generally higher quality water.

The City's rights to rely on Basin water resources (for pumping and recharge) are governed by a settlement agreement (Stipulation) finalized before the Santa Clara County Superior Court (Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case no. 770214). Groundwater supply information is based on this Stipulation (commonly known as the "Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication").

Under the Stipulation, the City derives its water supply from (1) imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) and the associated return flows that may be recaptured from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, (2) assigned rights to groundwater from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, and (3) a share of the yield of Twitchell Reservoir operations.

The imported water supply is obtained from the SWP through a contract with CCWA. Groundwater is pumped from a total of seven active groundwater wells in the Basin. The City's usable wells have a total normal year active capacity of 23,426 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr). The average production between 2005 and 2010 was 3,378 ac-ft/yr.

Water supply availability has not in the past nor is expected in the future to be affected by season. For instance, there is no evidence of decreased well field production in the summer months. For State Water, allocation is based on the calendar year. Early predictions of the final allocation are released before the start of the calendar year, but tend to be conservative estimates. The final allocation may not be issued until May. However, careful balancing of water resources, groundwater, carryover water, and State Water allow for the water use to be spread throughout the year.

Table 1 shows the planned water supplies for the City of Santa Maria.

Table 1: Planned Water Supplies for the City of Santa Maria[1]

Source	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Purchased Water from SWP[2]	11,227	11,048	10,870	10,870	10,692
Groundwater[3]	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795	12,795
Twitchell Yield/Commingled Groundwater[4]	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Return Flows from SWP water[5]	7,297	7,181	7,066	7,066	6,950
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45,619	45,324	45,031	45,031	44,737

1. Unit of measure ac-ft/yr
2. Volumes shown in 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035 are based on the long term reliability factor of 63%, 62%, 61%, 61%, and 60%, respectively from the State Water Project Delivery Reliability 2009 Report.
3. Groundwater supplies are based on appropriative rights in Santa Maria Groundwater Basin as defined in the Stipulation. Pursuant to the Court's Phase 5 Tentative Decision, the City has been assigned 5,100 ac-ft/yr prescriptive rights, which are included in this figure.
4. Further details can be found in Exhibit F of the Groundwater Stipulation
5. Pursuant to the Stipulation, the City is entitled to recapture 65% of its SWP use in the basin.

Table 2 shows the water wells available to meet water demand in the City. Total production capability out of the City's active production wells is 23,426 ac-ft/yr.

Table 2: City of Santa Maria Groundwater Wells

Well	Capacity, gpm	Alternate Power?	Quality Issues?
5H	600	Capable	Yes – Nitrate above MCL, irrigation only
9S	1,800	No	Yes – Nitrate above MCL
10S	2,500	Capable	No
11S	2,150	Yes	No
12S	2,500	Capable	No
13S	2,500	Yes	No
14S	2,500	Yes	No

Supply Availability

The City's water supply portfolio under various scenarios is presented in Table 3. This table shows maximum water rights, and the impacts of the long-term expected yield, a multi-year drought, and a worst case single-year drought.

Table 3: City of Santa Maria Water Supply Portfolio

	State Water Project		Groundwater		
Description	**CCWA**	**Return**	**Appropriative**	**Twitchell**	**Total**
Water Rights/Contracts	17,820	11,583	12,795	14,300	56,498
	100%	65%	100%	100%	100%
Long-Term Yield	10,692	6,950	12,795	14,300	44,737
	60%	65%	100%	100%	58%
Multi-Year Drought	6,059	3,938	9,596	14,300	33,893
	34%	65%	75%	100%	44%
Worst Case Drought	1,247	3,938[1]	6,398	14,300	22,756
	7%	65%	50%	100%	35%

1. Return flows are based on the total amount of SWP water used by the City in the prior five years, divided by five and then multiplied by 0.65.

Upon development, agricultural prescriptive rights are unable to be assigned or conveyed separate or apart from these lands. As a result, the reduction in the amount of irrigated agriculture increases the reliability of the City's appropriative rights, as these rights are limited to water that is surplus to the reasonable and beneficial uses of the overlying landowners. In addition, as agricultural interests choose to sell their Twitchell rights, the City may be in a position to purchase them.

The Groundwater Settlement Stipulation requires that the Management Area Engineer prepare an annual report that summarizes the results of the Monitoring Program, changes in groundwater supplies, and any threats to Groundwater Supplies. The 2010 annual report indicates that there is no severe water shortage in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area as of 2009.

Minimum Supply

The Urban Water Management Act requires an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the City of Santa Maria's water supply.

Table 4 summarizes the minimum volume of water available from each source during the next three years based on the lowest single year historical allocation of State Water in 2011, return flows based on 65% of the average of the last five years of State Water delivery, and 100 percent reliability of developed supply (Twitchell Yield).

The City of Santa Maria's supply is expected to exceed water demand from 2012 to 2014

Table 4: Water Supply Availability - 2012-2014

	2012	2013	2014
SWP	6,059	6,059	6,059
Twitchell Yield	14,300	14,300	14,300
Groundwater	12,795	12,795	12,795
Return Flows	3,938	3,938	3,938
Total	37,092	37,092	37,092
Anticipated Demand	13,617	13,654	13,781

Recent Improvements in Supply and Reliability

The City has taken several steps in recent years to bolster its ability to supply local groundwater. Well 11S was previously not connected to the well header that delivers groundwater to the City's Blending and Disinfection Facility. As a result, Well 11S was not considered available for normal daily supply because its water did not receive the benefit of blending and chemical addition that would make its supply consistent with the remainder of the domestic supply. In 2008, a pipeline was constructed to connect Well 11S to the well header, and now Well 11S supply can be blended and chemically treated through the blender. Well 11S is now considered equivalent to the other major production wells in terms of its availability for normal water supply.

The City has rehabilitated and reactivated Well 5H, which was an old production well that was removed from service because of high nitrate and hardness. The well has been repurposed as an untreated groundwater supply to irrigate large landscaped areas in the vicinity of the Civic Center. Although this water supply is not available for domestic purposes, it helps to alleviate the demand for potable supply, particularly in the high demand summer months, when irrigation demands peak. Work is underway to extend this secondary water system to additional large irrigation areas at schools and parks to further alleviate demand on the potable water supply.

The City has begun installing a fixed base meter reading system. This new meter reading system reduces water demand by identifying customer side leaks.

The City is working to procure additional State Water through San Luis Obispo or Santa Barbara counties to augment its existing allocation, using existing infrastructure. This additional allocation will bolster imported water supply in low allocation years, helping the City to provide a higher quality water supply even in years when State Water supply is low.

The City continues to work with the community to encourage water conservation on a voluntary basis. Water conservation activities include bus ads, water conservation kits, soil moisture meters, shower timers, toilet tank banks, and other promotional items.

These projects and programs increase the number of wells available for groundwater production, maximize groundwater production to its best use, reduce reliance on any one pipeline, electrical system, or well, and assist in allowing the City of Santa Maria to successfully meet municipal water needs in acute or chronic water shortage conditions.

Chapter 3 Water Demand

Historical Water Demand

Water demand in the City of Santa Maria has gradually increased as population has increased. However, as a result of conservation measures, the per capita water use has dropped considerably over time. Per capita water use has dropped from over 200 gallons per capita per day before the year 1990 to under 140 gallons per capita per day in 2009.

Future Water Demand

Future water demand is expected to increase due to an increase in population and an expansion of service area, but per capita use is expected to decrease as a result of the Governor's 20 by 2020 initiative to reduce the State's urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020.

Population increase was derived from the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments' Regional Growth Forecast from 2005 through 2040. Table 5 shows the population increase through 2035 for the City of Santa Maria.

The Governor's 20 by 2020 initiative includes a per capita water use target for 2020 of 122 gallons per capita per day with an interim goal of 138 gallons per capita per day by the year 2015. This initiative is a major driver in the potable water demand for the City. Using the anticipated population growth for the City and the 20 by 2020 target per capita water use, an anticipated water use has been determined for the City of Santa Maria. Table 5 also shows the anticipated potable water demand through 2035, taking into account the 20 by 2020 initiative goals.

Table 5: City of Santa Maria Projected Population and Water Demand

Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	102,300	109,500	116,700	118,300	118,900
Potable Water Demand, AF	12,983	13,922	14,437	15,041	15,117

Other impacts to the City's water portfolio include groundwater sales to the Orcutt area, interagency potable water exchanges with Golden State Water Company, and water sales to the Nipomo Community Services District. Orcutt groundwater sales are a sale of groundwater rights and are not impacted by the City's water supply infrastructure. Except for the first 20 AF per year, Golden State's potable water exchanges involve an exchange of Golden State's State Water allocation for the City's potable water supply.

Nipomo water sales, however, involve potable water delivery and utilize the City's water supply infrastructure. The agreement between Nipomo and the City requires that the City deliver and Nipomo pay for a minimum 2,000 AF for the first 10 years of delivery, 2,500 AF for years 11 through 19, and 3,000 AF for deliveries from year 20 through the end of the agreement. Using these numbers, Table 6 shows the water demand taking into account all of the obligations of the City for potable water supply.

Table 6: Total Water Demand

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
City of Santa Maria Demand	12,983	13,922	14,437	15,041	15,117
Nipomo CSD Demand	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	3,000
Golden State Demand	20	20	20	20	20
Orcutt Water Sales (Return Flows)	473	600	800	900	900
System Losses	623	668	712	722	725
Total	16,099	17,210	18,469	19,183	19,762

Chapter 4 Supply and Demand Assessment

The City has a healthy water supply portfolio that is sufficient to meet projected demands through 2035, even in a worst-case drought year. However, the City's use of its available groundwater for domestic supply can be impacted by nitrate. In the event that drinking water standards cannot be met with the use of available wells, the City may need to take action to reduce water demand to assure a safe drinking water supply until water treatment can be implemented.

A review of water use by customer class shows a consistent seasonal demand by industrial customers, a slight increase in summer months by multi-family customers, and a large seasonal difference between summer and winter months for both commercial and single-family customers. As expected, meters dedicated to landscape irrigation also show higher water demand during warmer months.

Landscape irrigation would be considered less critical than other water uses, including public health and safety, basic sanitation, and domestic supply. For the year 2009, demand during the months of January through March was used to calculate an average essential water demand for single-family, multi-family, and commercial accounts. The remainder, which is assumed to be landscape irrigation in the warmer months, is considered to be non-essential watering.

Table 7: Comparison of Essential and Non-essential Water Demand

	Amount	
Customer Class	**Essential**	**Non-Essential**
Single Family	5,804	1,231
Multi-Family	2,016	304
Commercial	2,100	662
Industrial	334	0
Landscape	0	1,037
Total	10,254	3,234

A 24 percent reduction in use can be realized by cutting out non-essential water use, which in this case is defined as landscape watering.

Chapter 5 Supply Augmentation

Additional State Water Supply

Several mechanisms exist for augmenting the State Water supply, including dry year water purchases from local purveyors in the Santa Barbara/San Luis Obispo area or from other State Water Contractors. During particularly dry years, available supplies are limited, and the pricing structure is dependent on the number of interested buyers, making State Water more expensive as additional buyers are interested. State Water purchases are most cost effective when necessary to meet water quality requirements. The City maintains a dry-year water reserve fund of $200,000 per year for State Water purchases to be used when the State Water allocation is low. Unspent funds in wet years are allowed to accumulate so that sufficient funds are available in dry years for necessary water purchases.

In addition, the City continues to work to secure additional Table A supply. While this water has no additional pipeline capacity associated with it, and cannot be delivered when the City receives its full allocation of State Water, it does bolster State Water availability when the allocation is low.

The City has an interconnection with Golden State Water Company, which serves the Orcutt community to the south of the City. In emergencies, the City can request water from Golden State Water Company to address a short term water shortage or water quality issue.

Additional Groundwater Supply

As the City grows, development will occur in areas that were previously agricultural properties. Agricultural fields have prescriptive rights to groundwater that cannot be assigned or conveyed separate or apart from these lands. As a result, the reduction in the

amount of irrigated agriculture increases the reliability of the City's appropriative rights, as these rights are limited to water that is surplus to the reasonable and beneficial uses of the overlying landowners.

The City of Santa Maria has not been in a position to need additional groundwater supplies, but as development occurs the City may find it beneficial to work with other local groundwater users, namely agricultural interests, to secure additional water rights.

Groundwater Treatment

As the City continues to grow, groundwater treatment may become necessary to ensure that the water supply meets drinking water standards. Several studies have evaluated the feasibility and cost of groundwater treatment for the City's groundwater supply.

Chapter 6 Demand Reduction

The City of Santa Maria has numerous mechanisms for encouraging conservation and reducing demand. These mechanisms are described below.

Tiered Rates

The City's existing four-tier water rate structure promotes conservation. The first 5 units are available at the base rate. The cost of the next 5 units is an additional 19%. The cost of the next 5 units is an additional 17%, and the cost of any water used over 15 units is at the highest tier, at an additional 14%.

Landscape Irrigation

The supply and demand assessment in Chapter 4 discusses the relationship between landscape irrigation and other water uses. An evaluation of water demand patterns indicates that landscape irrigation comprises over 20 percent of the metered water used. The City's fixed base water meter reading program enables the City to evaluate landscape irrigation trends to identify customers whose water use is out of the typical range for irrigation. Audits of these customers provide an opportunity for water conservation.

Customer Side Leak Detection

Fixed base meter reading, which allows water meters to be read hourly, provide the City with a mechanism for identifying customer leaks. Based on results from the City's initial three months of meter reading on 2,500 installed fixed base meters, the City was able to reduce water waste through customer leaks by 2.5 AF. Extrapolated out to full City

deployment over an entire year, the City anticipates that it can reduce demand by 87 AF per year in leaked water.

Water Conserving Fixtures

Since 1992, new homes have been installed with low-flow toilets. Installation of water conserving fixtures in newer housing developments has played a major role in the drop in the per capita water demand from 1992 to the present. Replacement of old fixtures with newer water conserving fixtures continues to occur, since non-water conserving toilets are no longer available. As additional development occurs, the per capita water demand will continue to drop, which will help the City meet the 20 x 2020 initiative.

Public Media Campaigns

The City of Santa Maria Utilities Department regularly produces public media campaigns to encourage City residents to conserve water. In the past three years, public media campaigns have included bus ads, water awareness campaigns, and participation in local community events.

Water Waste Ordinance

The City's municipal code contains language that prohibits water waste. The language is provided below:

Section 8-10.32. Waste: Leaking facilities.

(a) Each and every consumer shall maintain in good repair all his water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or any other appliances, at all times to prevent waste of water.
(b) Where any consumer willfully neglects to make such necessary repairs, the water shall be shut off and sealed by the Utilities Department and shall not be turned on again until repairs have been made to the satisfaction of the Department, and a turn-on fee as provided in the Schedule of Fees and Charges within this Code is paid by the consumer to the City. (Prior Code § 20-47 (part); Ord. 2005-01, eff. 3/3/05)

Section 8-10.33. Waste: Sprinkling.

Where any consumer willfully and negligently wastes water through the misuse of sprinklers or any other facilities, the water may be shut off and sealed by the Utilities Department, and shall not be turned on again until a turn-on fee as provided in the Schedule of Fees and Charges within this Code is paid by the consumer to the City.

Water Shortage Allotments

Because of the City's semi-arid Mediterranean climate, a significant amount of the City's water demand is associated with landscape irrigation. Water use during the winter months is indicative of essential water use, such as for bathing, cooking, and sanitary purposes, whereas the water use in summer in excess of the essential water use calculated

from the winter months is indicative of landscape watering. An allotment can be calculated based on the average water use for the winter months. The most restrictive allotment would be calculated from January through March, when little landscape irrigation is expected. To create less restrictive allotments, additional months on either side of this three month period can be added to provide more latitude. Assuming a single family residence has four occupants, a per capita allotment is established for variance purposes.

The fixed base meter reading program database enables the City to watch water use on a weekly basis to ensure that residences are staying within their water allotment. Accounts that exceed their allotment for the week can be flagged, enabling the City to identify the accounts and notify the residents that they have exceeded their allotment. The notification can include information on how to obtain a variance for households with extra members. Households with five or more members can apply for and receive a per capita increase in their allotment for any person who is a dependent of the head of household or can prove residency

Chapter 7 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Defining a shortage

Chronic shortages can be determined by calculating the difference between anticipated demand and available supply. Groundwater rights and Twitchell yield are considered to be 100 percent available in years when the annual report of hydrogeologic conditions indicates that there is no water shortage in the Santa Maria Valley management area. In years when the annual report indicates a shortage, a percentage available will be determined based on the report findings. Anticipated demand will be determined, to demonstrate the necessary level of reduction to ensure sufficient supply for the demand. If the total demand is less than the available supply, then no chronic shortage exists, and no demand reduction is necessary. Otherwise, the City Council will announce a chronic water shortage and implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency portion of this plan. Table 8 shows an example calculation for the current year.

Table 8: Calculating Available Supply and Demand

2011	State Water[1]	Return Flow[2]	Appropriative[3]	Twitchell[4]	Total
Available	14,082	9,593	12,795	14,300	50,770
	City[5]	**Nipomo[6]**	**GSWC[7]**	**Orcutt[8]**	**Total**
Demand	13,366	0	20	166	14,863

1. State Water availability is the sum of the allocation plus any carryover from the previous year
2. Return flows are calculated as 65% of last five years' average State Water delivered
3. In years with no groundwater shortage, the total is 12,795 ac-ft/yr
4. In years with no groundwater shortage, the total is 14,300 ac-ft/yr
5. Calculate the City's anticipated demand by multiplying last year's production by 1.02%
6. Request this figure from Nipomo Community Services District.
7. The Water Exchange Agreement between the City of Santa Maria and Golden State Water Company allows for 20 ac-ft/yr of the City's State Water supply to be delivered through the interconnection before the exchange arrangement takes place.
8. Orcutt water sales are documented through Business Services

Short term shortages occur when the water supplies cannot be delivered to meet demand, either because of electrical or mechanical failures of production or delivery equipment, excess demand such as fire flows or because of water quality issues. These can be caused by equipment failure, or as a result of a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, wind or rain storm, terrorist activity, or water quality issues. To determine if a short term shortage exists, calculate the difference between the capacity of the available production facilities and the latest water demand figures available. Taking into consideration the blended water nitrate concentration, available reservoir storage, and the anticipated equipment outage, determine if the water demand can be met. If not, refer to the Summary of Actions for Catastrophic events for actions to be considered to address the situation.

Action Stages

The City of Santa Maria has developed actions to be undertaken during chronic water supply shortages, including up to a 80 percent reduction in water supply. Table 9 describes the water supply shortage stages and conditions. The stages will be implemented during water supply shortages according to shortage level, ranging from minimal to 10 percent shortage in Stage I to 50 percent shortage in State IV. The stage determination and declaration during a water supply shortage will be made by the City, as discussed in the section,

Defining a Shortage.

Table 9: Water Supply Shortage Stages

Stage	Water Shortage Supply Conditions	Percent Shortage	Resulting Supply
0	No Risk	0-50	34,133-37,925 AF/yr
1	Minimum Risk	51-60	30,340-34,133 AF/yr
2	Moderate Risk	61-70	26,548-30,340 AF/yr
3	Critical Risk	71-80	18,963-26,548 AF/yr

The resulting supply even at Stage 3 is above the anticipated demand in 2035 of 19,762 ac-ft/yr. As a result, it is not anticipated that the City of Santa Maria will reach the point at which action stages will need to be implemented to address long term drought conditions. However, in the event that a short term or catastrophic failure occurs that limits the City's ability to deliver water, the action stages are available for implementation.

Stage 0

Under Stage 0, no additional conservation action is required due to availablility of adequate supplies to meet the demand. The resulting supply at Stage 0 with 50 percent shortage in supply in 2035 (normal year) would result in supply of 24,868 ac-ft/yr, which is above the anticipated demand in 2035 of 19,762 ac-ft/yr. As a result, it is not anticipated that the City of Santa Maria will reach the point at which action stanges will need to be implemented to address long term drought conditions. However, in the event that a short term or catastrophic failure occurs that limits the City's ability to deliver water, the action stages are available for implementation.

Stage 1

Options for addressing a 51-60 percent shortfall of demand include increasing enforcement of the water waste ordinance, increasing the public media campaign informing the public of the Stage 1 condition, and making water audits available to customers, especially those whose water use is well outside the normal range for its customer class. In addition, the City will continue to use the reporting options available in its Fixed Base Meter Reading database to identify customers with apparent customer side leaks, and inform them of the potential leak. This combination of steps will help ensure that sufficient supply is available to meet needs with a comfortable margin of safety. Stage 1 conditions do not significantly negatively affect revenues.

Stage 2

At Stage 2, water supply very closely matches water demand, with very little to no margin of safety. Options for addressing a 61-70 percent shortfall include all of the steps in Stage 1, including establishing an allotment for single family residences, and reducing landscape meter use by half. The Stage 2 allotment is based on the average water use from the previous January through July time period. Households and those responsible for landscape meters that exceed their allotments in a given week will be notified. If the account exceeds the allotment a second week, a flow restricting orifice will be installed in the meter to reduce the pressure and restrict flow, both of which aid in water use reduction. Since residential meters account for 67 percent of all water use, and 50 percent of residential water use is landscape, Stage 2 actions are expected to reduce water demand by at least 10 percent. In addition, a dry year water fund has been established to purchase additional water supplies from other SWP contractors to help augment supply and reduce the negative impact on revenue. Revenue impacts that do occur will be addressed using water fund reserves or deferring non-critical capital projects.

Stage 3

Twitchell Yield and Return Flows are two water supplies that are protected in all except the worst of severe water shortage conditions in the Santa Maria Valley, In the Stipulation, these two developed supplies are given priority in severe water shortage years. Stage 3 conditions can occur only if State Water is unavailable for multiple years and no water is released from Twitchell Reservoir for groundwater recharge, both of which are unprecedented conditions by themselves, and highly unlikely to occur simultaneously.

Options for addressing an unlikely 71 to 80 percent shortfall include all of the steps in Stages 1 and 2, except that the Stage 3 allotment is based on the average water use from the previous January through May time period, Accounts that exceed their allotment will have the same notification and flow restricting devices installed as listed in Stage 2. Stage 2 actions are expected to reduce water demand by about an additional 5 percent and additional water supplies will be purchased to augment supplies by 5 percent. Stage 2 conditions can negatively affect revenue and will be addressed using water fund reserves and deferring non-critical capital projects.

Other Mandatory Prohibitions

In addition to the restrictions placed on metered water use, other water use practices that will be prohibited during water shortages include the City's systematic water main flushing. In addition, street sweeping will be prohibited from using the City's domestic supply.

Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

A catastrophic supply interruption can occur when the City loses one or both of its main water supplies. The likelihood of experiencing a loss of both supplies simultaneously is low. For instance, local power outages may limit use of groundwater, but will not affect imported water delivery.

If the available supply is insufficient to meet the demand and water quality requirements, an emergency notification will be sent to all water customers, using the City's Blackboard Connect phone system, to inform them of the condition. The message will include the expected duration of the condition, and restrictions on water use for the duration of the condition. For instance, a wind storm that disrupts power for two days may include a request to forego landscape irrigation until power is restored.

Power Outages

The City can continue to supply State Water to its distribution system in the event of a power outage. Even if State Water is not available, the City can supply water from its three largest production wells using generator power, for a total production of 10.8 MGD, which is sufficient to meet essential water demand. Depending on the expected length of the outage, the City will evaluate the amount of storage available, the production with available supplies, and the projected demand to determine whether the existing demands can be met while the outage persists. If not, the City can contact the largest water users, including the City's Recreation and Parks Department, to determine if demand on large meters, such as for large irrigated landscapes like parks and schools, can be reduced sufficiently to last through the expected outage. If not, the City will attempt to call all water users within the City using its Connect CTY system to request that non-essential water use be curtailed until the outage is addressed. As most power outages tend to be localized, the City can request mutual aid from adjacent water agencies for use of portable generators to power two additional production wells to meet higher demands.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes present the greatest threat to the ability to supply water. An earthquake can cause structural or mechanical failure or chemical release at a treatment facility due to containment failure or a rupture of a pipeline in the distribution system with a subsequent drop in system pressure, and the potential for severe localized flooding or contamination. While isolating severed pipelines minimizes the flooding risk, water supply is a critical element of earthquake response, both for maintaining positive pressure to control contamination, and for fire control.

To the extent possible, water production will be maintained. State Water supply may not be impacted by the earthquake and can remain operational unless damage to facilities

prevents its delivery. The City owns three portable emergency power generators to operate three production wells to provide essential water supply to the City.

Distribution system integrity will be checked, starting with the largest transmission lines. Water main breaks will be isolated to the smallest area as soon as possible. Breaks on lines that feed larger areas will be prioritized. Isolations will be mapped, along with known fires, to track how to best maintain operation.

To the greatest extent possible, alternate water supply will be available to customers in affected regions. Water can be pumped from one location and delivered to central areas for distribution by container if the distribution system has failed or is contaminated. Regular communication with the community on the status of its water supply will be necessary to ensure that essential water needs are met.

Prohibitions, Penalties, and Consumption Reduction Methods

The Act requires an analysis of mandatory prohibitions, penalties, and consumption reduction methods against specific water use practices, which may be considered excessive during water shortages.

The City can set forth water use violation fines, charges for removal of flow restrictors, as well as establish the period during which mandatory conservation and rationing measures will be in effect. In addition to the restrictions placed on metered water use, other water use practices that will be prohibited during water shortages include the City's systematic water main flushing. In addition, street sweeping will be prohibited from using the City's domestic supply. Table 10 summarizes the various prohibitions and the stages during which the prohibition becomes mandatory.

Table 10: Water Shortage Contingency - Mandatory Prohibition

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
Using potable water for street washing	3
Using "landscape only" meters	3
Allowing customer side leaks to go unfixed	2
Systematic flushing to clean pipelines	3

Based on the requirements of the Act, Table 11 summarizes the methods that can be used by the City to enforce a reduction in consumption, where necessary. As mentioned earlier, various water conservation programs have been initiated the City and the County to reduce the water demand. Additional measures can be phased in to provide additional demand reductions and increase public awareness of the need to conserve water. Conservation is a permanent and long-term application used within the City at all times. Moreover, the County adopted the Regional Program in 1990 to promote water conservation within Santa Barbara County.

Table 11: Water Shortage Contingency - Consumption Reduction Methods

Consumption Reduction Method	Stage when Method Takes Effect	Projected Reduction (%)
Fix customer side leaks	1	1%
Water use audits	1	2%
Restrict landscape watering based on January-July use	2	10%
Restrict landscape watering based on January-May use	3	5%
Upgrade irrigation systems	All Stages	10%
Reduce irrigation requirements by converting traditional landscape to a water-conserving one	All Stages	15%
Public education/information programs	All Stages	N/A
Demand reduction program	All Stages	N/A
Water conservation kits	All Stages	N/A
Plumbing fixture replacement	All Stages	4%
Install high-efficiency retrofit kits	All Stages	N/A
Conduct audits	All Stages	N/A
Replace antiquated lines, heads, and valves	All Stages	N/A

The City sets forth penalties for violations of prohibited uses mentioned previously. Table 12 summarizes the penalties and charges and the stage during which they take effect. The penalties consist of a written warning and a surcharge for the violation. A flow-restrictor or possible shutoff may be imposed after three violations.

Table 12: Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Flow restriction orifices for customers not meeting Stage 2 allocations	2
Flow restriction orifices for customers not meeting Stage 3 allocations	3

Revenue Impacts

Revenue reduction due to reduced water usage will cut into reserves during the shortage, and will be reflected in future rate setting discussions in order to re-establish acceptable fund reserve levels after the water shortage period is over. The City's existing pro forma

already reflects the resulting revenue drop associated with past conservation and therefore is already accounted for in establishing future rate adjustments. In addition, the Water Resources annual budget includes a minimum $200,000 fund for purchasing additional water supplies in dry years. Funds not spent are carried over into future years to build up a reserve for purchasing more water or to help offset the impacts of revenue loss.

Since additional water supplies are either purchased or pumped and require only disinfection or fluoridation, there are little additional operations and maintenance costs to augment water supplies.

Monitoring Plan Effectiveness

Fixed base meter reading facilitates monitoring water use. Hourly meter readings for each account are stored in a database. Reports can be produced with ease and reviewed as often as once a day to observe trends and identify problem accounts. Electronic notification of accounts using the City's Blackboard Connect phone system allows for a cost effective and labor efficient mechanism for informing the customer about their water usage.

References

City of Santa Maria Municipal Code.

Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers. 2008 Annual Report of Hydrogeologic Conditions, Water Requirements, Supplies, and Disposition, Santa Maria Valley Management Area. April 2009

Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. Regional Growth Forecast, 2005-2040. August 2007.

Santa Clara County Superior Court. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case no. 770214. Commonly known as the "Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication."

State of California Department of Water Resources. 2005. Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers in the Preparation of a 2005 Urban Water Management Plan. January 18.

State of California Department of Water Resources. February 2010. 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan

State of California Department of Water Resources Office of Water Use Efficiency and Transfers. 2008. Urban Drought Guidebook, 2008 Updated Edition.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix G – Ordinances, Resolutions, and Municipal Code sections

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ordinance No. 2014-07
An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria Amending Santa Maria Municipal Code Section 8-10.33 Regarding Water Waste and Conservation

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-07

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA AMENDING SANTA MARIA MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 8-10.33 REGARDING WATER WASTE AND CONSERVATION

The City Council of the City of Santa Maria, State of California, does ordain as follows:

WHEREAS, the State is currently in the midst of a severe drought and it is not known whether such drought conditions will continue for the foreseeable future; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014 and again on April 25, 2014, the Governor issued proclamations of a state of emergency within the State of California based on drought conditions and called on cities to conserve water in every way possible; and

WHEREAS, in response to ongoing statewide drought conditions and limited statewide response to calls for voluntary water conservation, on July 15, 2014, the California State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") approved regulations that, among other things, would prohibit statewide certain water use activities to promote water conservation and require water providers to submit water use data to the SWRCB on a monthly basis; and

WHEREAS, the Office of Administrative Law approved these regulations on July 28, 2014 and such regulations went into effect on August 1, 2014; and

WHEREAS, due to good planning, water management practices, and conservation efforts, the City has not experienced a water shortage situation as severe as other municipalities and has not needed to implement its water shortage contingency plan, despite statewide drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the City's Municipal Code currently prohibits water waste through the misuse of sprinklers; and

WHEREAS, in order support the Governor's call for water conservation and to be consistent with the SWRCB's new regulations, the City intends to amend the City's Municipal Code to add specific water waste prohibitions in the SWRCB's recently adopted regulations; and

WHEREAS, the City is authorized to adopt and enforce such water conservation regulations pursuant to its police powers in Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution and Water Code Section 375.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

Section 1. Findings. The recitals set forth above are hereby adopted as the findings of the City Council in connection with the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment to Section 8-10.33. Section 8-10.33 of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Santa Maria Municipal Code is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

"8-10.33. Water Waste: Outdoor Water Use Restrictions.

(a) To promote water conservation and prevent water waste, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(i) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

(ii) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

(iii) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks.

(iv) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.

(b) Where any consumer willfully and negligently wastes water through the misuse of sprinklers or any other outdoor watering facilities, the water may be shut off and sealed by the Utilities Department, and shall not be turned on again until a turn-on fee as provided in the Schedule of Fees and Charges within this Code is paid by the consumer."

Section 3. CEQA Exemption. Adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). The adoption of this Ordinance does not commit the City to any action that may have a significant effect on the environment because the water conservation that would result from the implementation of the Ordinance's provisions would not result in any significant environmental effects. As a result, these actions do not constitute a project subject to the requirements of CEQA. See State CEQA Guidelines, § 15378. Also, there are no circumstances concerning the project that would result in a significant adverse impact on the environment because the project would actually result in the conservation of water, a limited and currently scarce natural resource and would therefore have a beneficial effect on the environment. On this basis and the information contained in the whole of the administrative record, the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA and no further analysis is required. State CEQA Guidelines, § 15061(b)(3).

Section 4. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance irrespective of the invalidity of any particular portion thereof.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its passage. Within fifteen (15) days following its passage, the City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in accordance with State Law; or when deemed necessary due to the length or complexity of the Ordinance, cause a summary of the Ordinance to be prepared and published at least five (5) days prior to the City Council meeting at which the proposed Ordinance is to be adopted. If a summary is published at least five (5) days prior to the City Council meeting at which the proposed Ordinance is to be adopted, then within fifteen (15) days after adoption of the Ordinance, the City Clerk shall publish a summary of the Ordinance with the names of those City Council Members voting for and against the Ordinance and shall post a certified copy of the full text of such adopted Ordinance along with the names of those City Council Members voting for and against the Ordinance.

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council held the 19th day of August, 2014, and **PASSED AND ADOPTED** at a regular meeting of the City Council held this 2nd day of September, 2014, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Boysen, Green, Orach, Zuniga, and Mayor Patino.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

/s/ ALICE M. PATINO
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CONTENTS:
BY: _____
CITY MANAGER

BY: _____
DEPARTMENT HEAD

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF SANTA MARIA)

I, RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC, Chief Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2014-07 which was duly and regularly introduced by said City Council at a regular meeting held August 19, 2014, on motion by Councilmember Boysen, seconded by Councilmember Orach, and carried on the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Boysen, Green, Orach, Zuniga, and Mayor Patino.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

and which was duly and regularly adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held August 19, 2014, on motion by Councilmember Orach, seconded by Councilmember Zuniga, and carried on the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Boysen, Green, Orach, Zuniga, and Mayor Patino.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

I further certify that said Ordinance No. 2014-07 was duly published in summary in accordance with the law and order of said City Council in the SANTA MARIA TIMES a newspaper printed and published in said City on August 26, 2014, and on September 9, 2014.

Chief Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council

Resolution No. 2007-46
A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, California, Approving and Adopting the Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update

RESOLUTION NO. 2007-46

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2005 UPDATE

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq. known as the Urban Water Management Plan Act) was enacted by the California Legislature during the 1983-1984 Regular Session; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 797 was amended by Assembly Bill 2661 in 1990, Assembly Bill 1869 and Assembly Bill 11X in 1991, Assembly Bill 892 in 1993, Assembly Bill 2853 and Senate Bill 1017 in 1994, and Assembly Bill 1845 and Assembly Bill 1011 in 1995; and

WHEREAS, the mandate of the Act calls for medium and large urban water purveyors, defined as those serving 3,000 or more customers or providing at least 3,000 acre-feet of water per year, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Maria, in accordance with the Act, prepared and adopted Urban Water Management Plans in 1987, 1991, 1996, and 2000 which summarize the historic and existing water supply and quality, the ability to meet future water demands both in quantity and quality, and specific conservation measures outlined in the Act as they apply to the City of Santa Maria; and

WHEREAS, the development of the Plan for this cycle was delayed to include information developed through the groundwater litigation.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Maria as follows:

1. Approve and adopt the Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update by incorporating the updated information regarding: historic water supply and quality, comments received during the public review period, the future water demand based on population projections, the ability of the current supply to meet the future demands both in quantity and quality, planned water supply projects and programs, and the specific conservation measures outlined in the Act as they apply to the City of Santa Maria.

2. Authorize the City Manager, and/or his designee, to sign the required Notice of Adoption and direct him to file the plan update with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date, in accordance with the AB797.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria held this 3rd day of April, 2007.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Chief Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

BY: _____
City Attorney

CONTENTS:

BY: _____
Department Head

BY: _____
City Manager

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF SANTA MARIA)

I, PATRICIA A. PEREZ, Chief Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2007-46 which was duly and regularly introduced and adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held April 3, 2007, and carried on the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Orach, Patino, Trujillo, Zacarias, and Mayor Lavagnino.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

Chief Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria
and ex officio Clerk of the City Council

Resolution No. 2014-131
A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, California, Modifying and Implementing Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-131

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA, MODIFYING AND IMPLEMENTING STAGE 1 OF THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") approved drought emergency water conservation regulations ("Emergency Regulation") in response to ongoing statewide drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, due to good planning, water management practices, and conservation efforts, the City of Santa Maria ("City") has not experienced a water shortage situation as severe as other municipalities, and has not needed to implement its Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, in order to support the Governor's call for water conservation and be consistent with the Emergency Regulation, the City Council adopted Ordinance 2014-07 on September 2, 2014, amending City Municipal Code Section 8-10.33 to add specific water waste prohibitions; and

WHEREAS, to satisfy the remaining requirements of the Emergency Regulation, the City also submitted an alternate conservation plan to the SWRCB; and

WHEREAS, on October 15, 2014, the SWRCB denied the City's alternate conservation plan; and

WHEREAS, to address water shortages, the City Council has the authority to implement the appropriate stage of action within the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, Stage 1 of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan imposes mandatory restrictions on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water; and

WHEREAS, in order to comply with the Emergency Regulation, the City must amend Stage 1 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan to prohibit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., and consider such violations to be a "willfully negligent waste of water"; and

WHEREAS, in order to meet the Emergency Regulation, the City shall modify and then enact Stage 1 of the Water Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, Stage 1 of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as modified, is attached to this Resolution as Exhibit "A".

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, as follows:

1. Stage 1 of the City of Santa Maria's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby modified as shown on Exhibit "A" to this Resolution to prohibit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., and consider such violations to be a "willfully negligent waste of water".

2. Following the above modification, Stage 1 of the City of Santa Maria's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby enacted, and shall remain in effect until the City Council rescinds Stage 1.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria held this 18th day of November, 2014.

/s/ ALICE M. PATINO
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
BY: _____
CITY ATTORNEY

CONTENTS:
BY: _____
DEPARTMENT HEAD
BY: Rhonda W. Bamrad
CITY MANAGER

EXHIBIT "A":
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, SECTION 5

Exhibit "A"

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Revised November 18, 2014

Section 5. Water Supply Reliability and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Stage 1

Options for addressing a 51 to 60 percent shortfall of supply include increasing enforcement of the water waste ordinance, increasing the public media campaign informing the public of the Stage 1 condition, and making water audits available to customers, especially those whose water use is well outside the normal range for its customer class. In addition, the City will continue to use the reporting options available in its Fixed Base Meter Reading database to identify customers with apparent customer side leaks, and inform them of the potential leak. ***In addition, outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. is prohibited. Watering ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water between 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. will be considered a willfully negligent waste of water.*** This combination of steps will help ensure that sufficient supply is available to meet needs with a comfortable margin of safety. Stage 1 conditions do not significantly negatively affect revenues.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF SANTA MARIA)

I, RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC, Chief Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2014-131 which was duly and regularly introduced and adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held November 18, 2014, and carried on the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers Boysen, Green, Orach, Zuniga, and Mayor Patino.
NOES:	None.
ABSENT:	None.
ABSTAINED:	None.

Chief Deputy City Clerk
of the City of Santa Maria and
ex officio Clerk of the City Council

Resolution No. 2015-46
A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, California, Modifying Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2015- 46

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA, MODIFYING STAGE 1 OF THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, on November 18, 2014, the City Council of the City of Santa Maria adopted Resolution 2014-131 modifying and enacting Stage 1 of the City of Santa Maria's ("City") Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to meet emergency regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB"); and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2015, the SWRCB passed Resolution 2015-003, adopting additional emergency regulations to achieve statewide urban water conservation, in response to ongoing statewide drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15, requiring urban water suppliers in the State of California to implement mandatory water conservation requirements; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted revised emergency regulations to achieve a 25 percent (25%) reduction in statewide urban water usage; and

WHEREAS, due to good planning, water management practices, and conservation efforts, the City has not experienced a water shortage situation as severe as other municipalities; and

WHEREAS, all urban water suppliers in the State of California are required to adopt the most recent state regulations, regardless of the state of their water supply or previous conservation efforts; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has the authority to amend the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to address the new regulations facing the City; and

WHEREAS, in order to comply with the emergency regulations for statewide urban water conservation, the City must amend Stage 1 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan to establish additional restrictions and prohibitions related to potable urban water use; and

WHEREAS, in order to meet the emergency regulations for statewide urban water conservation, the City shall modify Stage 1 of the Water Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, Stage 1 of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as modified, is attached to this Resolution as Exhibit "A".

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, as follows:

That Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan of the City of Santa Maria is hereby modified as shown on Exhibit "A" and that Stage 1 shall remain in effect until rescinded by the City Council.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, California, held this 19th day of May, 2015.

/s/ ALICE M. PATINO
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
BY: Philip F. Sinco
ASST. CITY ATTORNEY

CONTENTS:
BY:
DEPARTMENT HEAD

BY:
CITY MANAGER

EXHIBIT "A": URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, SECTION 5

Exhibit "A"

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Revised May 19, 2015

Section 5. Water Supply Reliability and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Stage 1

Options for addressing a 51 to 60 percent shortfall of supply***, or addressing a directive by the State of California,*** include increasing enforcement of the water waste ordinance, increasing the public media campaign informing the public of the Stage 1 condition, and making water audits available to customers, especially those whose water use is well outside the normal range for its customer class. In addition, the City will continue to use the reporting options available in its Fixed Base Meter Reading database to identify customers with apparent customer side leaks, and inform them of the potential leak. ~~***In addition, outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. is prohibited. Watering ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water between 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. will be considered a willfully negligent waste of water.***~~

~~***This combination of steps will help ensure that sufficient supply is available to meet needs with a comfortable margin of safety. Stage 1 conditions do not significantly negatively affect revenues.***~~

In addition, the following actions are prohibited:

1. ***Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.;***
2. ***Prohibit application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall;***
3. ***Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and***
4. ***Irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes or buildings not in accordance with emergency regulations or other requirements established by the Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.***

Any of the above actions shall be considered a willfully negligent waste of water.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF SANTA MARIA)

I, M. BETH CLEARY, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Santa Maria and ex officio Clerk of the City Council DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2015-46 which was duly and regularly introduced and adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held May 19, 2015, and carried on the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers Boysen, Orach, Waterfield, Zuniga, and Mayor Patino.
NOES:	None.
ABSENT:	None.
ABSTAINED:	None.

M. Beth Cleary

Deputy City Clerk
of the City of Santa Maria and
ex officio Clerk of the City Council

City of Santa Maria Municipal Code Sections

8-10.32	Waste: Leaking facilities
8-10.33	Water Waste: Outdoor Water Use Restrictions
9-4.10	Section 425 Added: Car Washes

CITY OF SANTA MARIA
MUNICIPAL CODE
SECTIONS 8-10.32-.33 AND 9-4.10

Section 8-10.32. Waste: Leaking facilities.

(a) Each and every consumer shall maintain in good repair all his water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or any other appliances, at all times to prevent waste of water.

(b) Where any consumer willfully neglects to make such necessary repairs, the water shall be shut off and sealed by the Utilities Department and shall not be turned on again until repairs have been made to the satisfaction of the Department, and a turn-on fee as provided in the Schedule of Fees and Charges within this Code is paid by the consumer to the City. (Prior Code § 20-47 (part); Ord. 2005-01, eff. 3/3/05)

Section 8-10.33. Water Waste: Outdoor Water Use Restrictions.

(a) To promote water conservation and prevent water waste, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(i) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

(ii) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

(iii) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks.

(iv) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.

(b) Where any consumer willfully and negligently wastes water through the misuse of sprinklers or any other outdoor watering facilities, the water may be shut off and sealed by the Utilities Department, and shall not be turned on again until a turn-on fee as provided in the Schedule of Fees and Charges within this Code is paid by the consumer. (Prior Code § 20-48; Ord. 2005-01, eff. 3/3/05; Ord. 2014-07, eff. 10/2/2014)

Section 9-4.10. Section 425 Added: Car Washes.

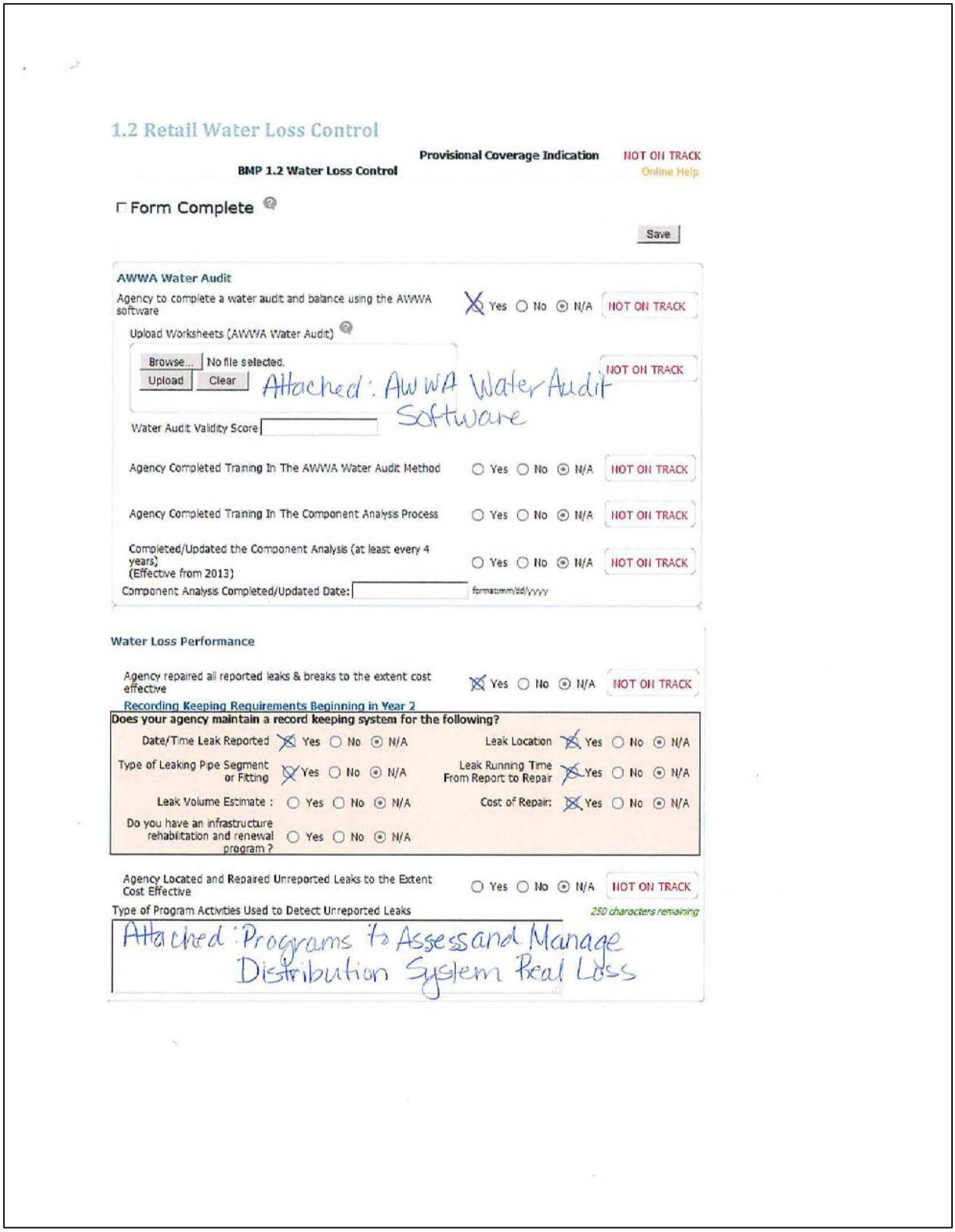
There is hereby added a new Section 425 to the California Plumbing Code, 2013 Edition, to read as follows:

425 Car Washes. All commercial car wash facilities, including self wash, shall have water recycling systems and the design installations of these systems shall be approved by the administrative authority. (Ord. No. 99-12, Ord. 2003-05, eff. 3/6/03, Ord. 2007-21, eff. 1/1/08; Ord. 2010-10, eff. 12/10/10; Ord. 2013-12, eff. 12/5/13)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix H - California Urban Water Conservation Council Reports

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



1.2 Retail Water Loss Control

Provisional Coverage Indication NOT ON TRACK

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control Online Help

☐ Form Complete

Save

AWWA Water Audit

Agency to complete a water audit and balance using the AWWA software — ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Upload Worksheets (AWWA Water Audit)

Browse... No file selected. Upload Clear — NOT ON TRACK

Attached: AWWA Water Audit Software

Water Audit Validity Score:

Agency Completed Training In The AWWA Water Audit Method — ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Agency Completed Training In The Component Analysis Process — ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Completed/Updated the Component Analysis (at least every 4 years) (Effective from 2013) — ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Component Analysis Completed/Updated Date: format:mm/dd/yyyy

Water Loss Performance

Agency repaired all reported leaks & breaks to the extent cost effective — ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Recording Keeping Requirements Beginning in Year 2

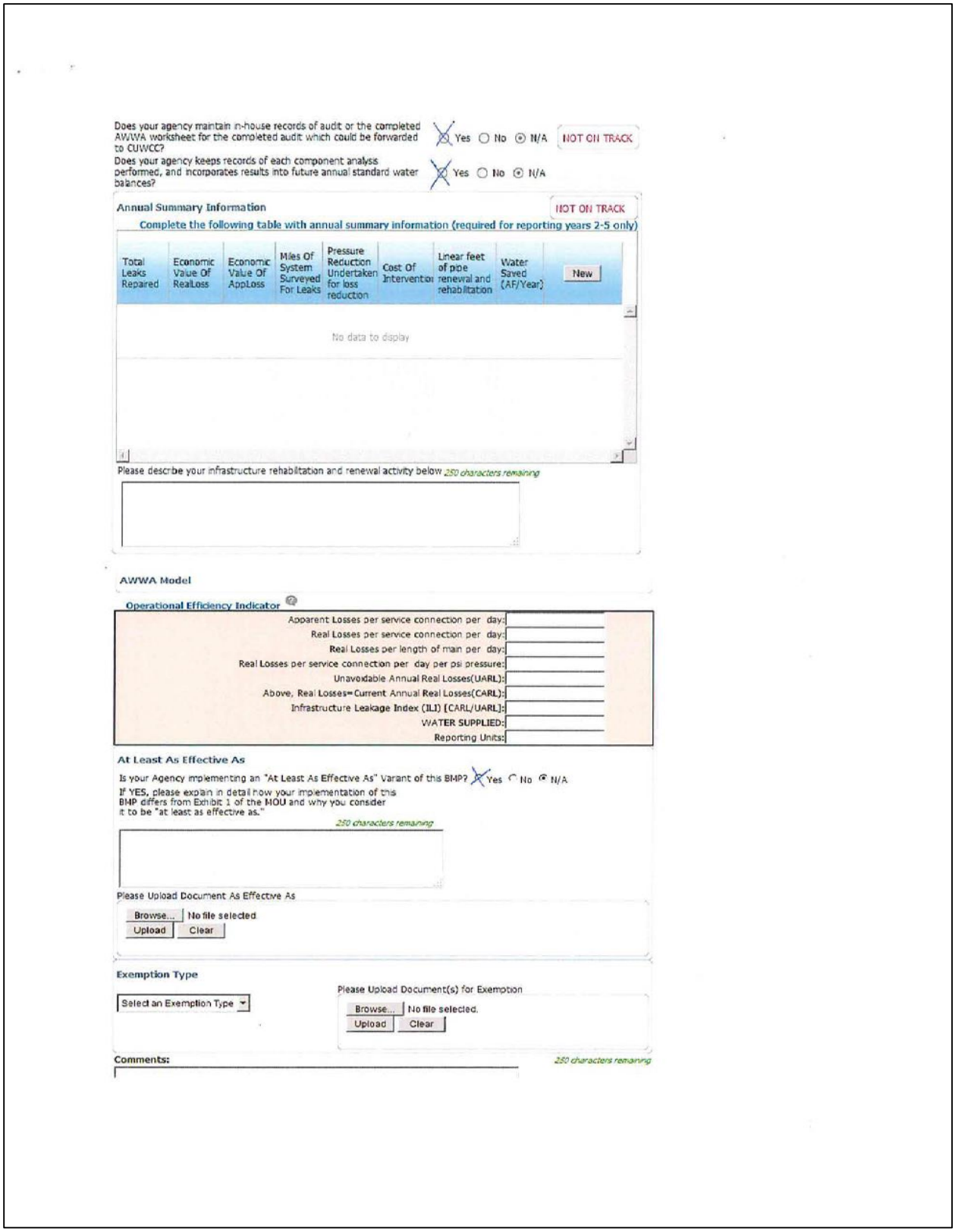
Does your agency maintain a record keeping system for the following?

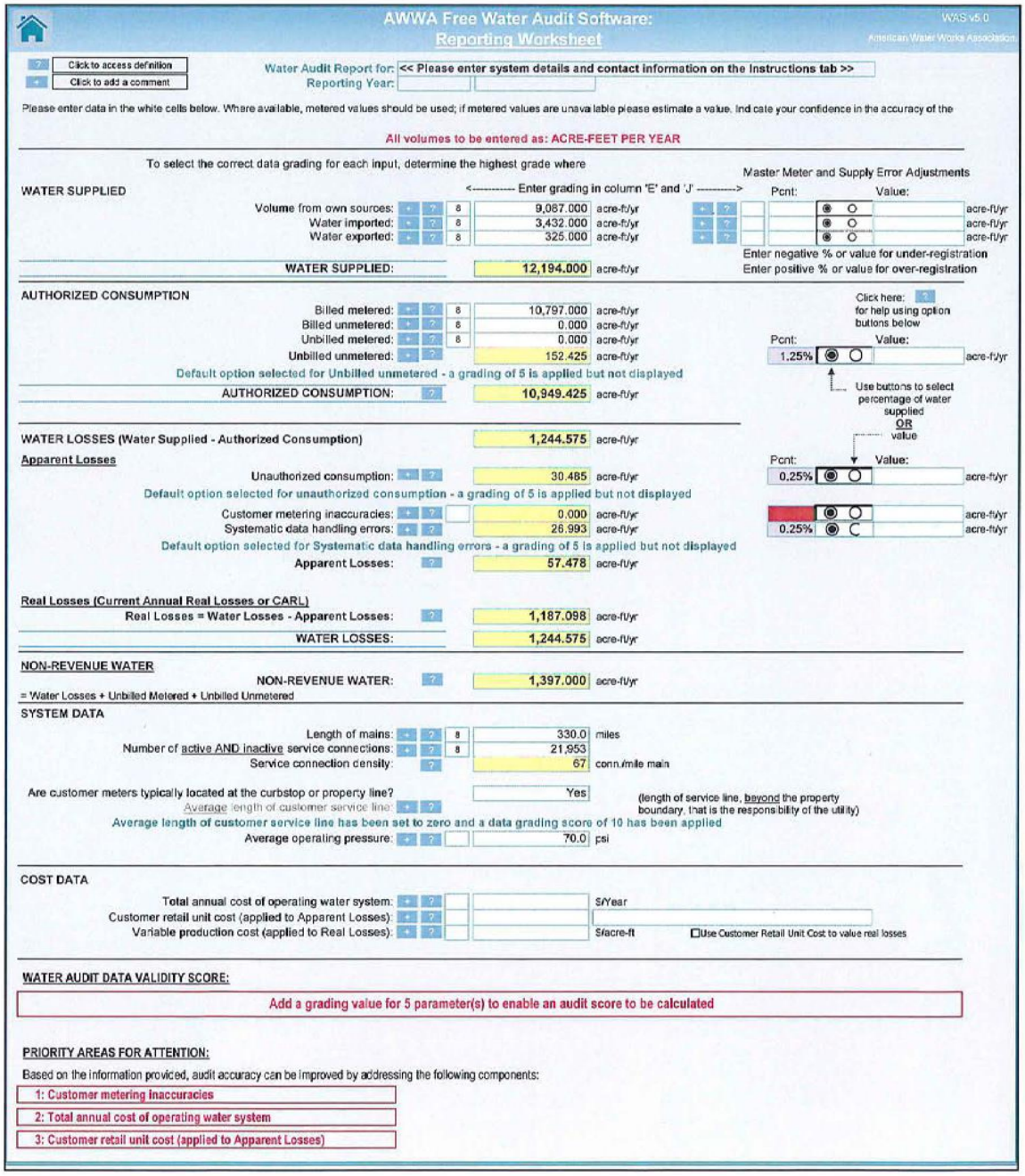
Date/Time Leak Reported	☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A	Leak Location	☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A
Type of Leaking Pipe Segment or Fitting	☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A	Leak Running Time From Report to Repair	☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A
Leak Volume Estimate :	○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A	Cost of Repair:	☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A
Do you have an infrastructure rehabilitation and renewal program ?	○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A		

Agency Located and Repaired Unreported Leaks to the Extent Cost Effective — ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Type of Program Activities Used to Detect Unreported Leaks — 250 characters remaining

Attached: Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss


Does your agency maintain in-house records of audit or the completed AWWA worksheet for the completed audit which could be forwarded to CUWCC?
Yes No N/A
NOT ON TRACK
Does your agency keeps records of each component analysis performed, and incorporates results into future annual standard water balances?
Yes No N/A
Annual Summary Information
NOT ON TRACK
Complete the following table with annual summary information (required for reporting years 2-5 only)
Total Leaks Repaired
Economic Value Of RealLoss
Economic Value Of AppLoss
Miles Of System Surveyed For Leaks
Pressure Reduction Undertaken for loss reduction
Cost Of Intervention
Linear feet of pipe renewal and rehabilitation
Water Saved (AF/Year)
New
No data to display
Please describe your infrastructure rehabilitation and renewal activity below 250 characters remaining
AWWA Model
Operational Efficiency Indicator
Apparent Losses per service connection per day:
Real Losses per service connection per day:
Real Losses per length of main per day:
Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses(UARL):
Above, Real Losses=Current Annual Real Losses(CARL):
Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:
WATER SUPPLIED:
Reporting Units:
At Least As Effective As
Is your Agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Varant of this BMP? Yes No N/A
If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."
250 characters remaining
Please Upload Document As Effective As
Browse... No file selected
Upload Clear
Exemption Type
Select an Exemption Type
Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Comments:
250 characters remaining



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association

Click to access definition

Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: << Please enter system details and contact information on the Instructions tab >>

Reporting Year:

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where

<---------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: Value:

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources:	8	9,087.000	acre-ft/yr	acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	8	3,432.000	acre-ft/yr	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	8	325.000	acre-ft/yr	acre-ft/yr
WATER SUPPLIED:		12,194.000	acre-ft/yr	

Enter negative % or value for under-registration

Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: Value:

Billed metered:	8	10,797.000	acre-ft/yr	
Billed unmetered:	8	0.000	acre-ft/yr	
Unbilled metered:	8	0.000	acre-ft/yr	
Unbilled unmetered:		152.425	acre-ft/yr	1.25% acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:		10,949.425	acre-ft/yr
WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)		1,244.575	acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Pcnt: Value:

Unauthorized consumption:		30.485	acre-ft/yr	0.25% acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:		0.000	acre-ft/yr	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:		26.993	acre-ft/yr	0.25% acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses:	57.478	acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:	1,187.098	acre-ft/yr
WATER LOSSES:	1,244.575	acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER:	1,397.000	acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	8	330.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	8	21,953	
Service connection density:		67	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 70.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:		$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):		
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):		$/acre-ft

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

Add a grading value for 5 parameter(s) to enable an audit score to be calculated

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

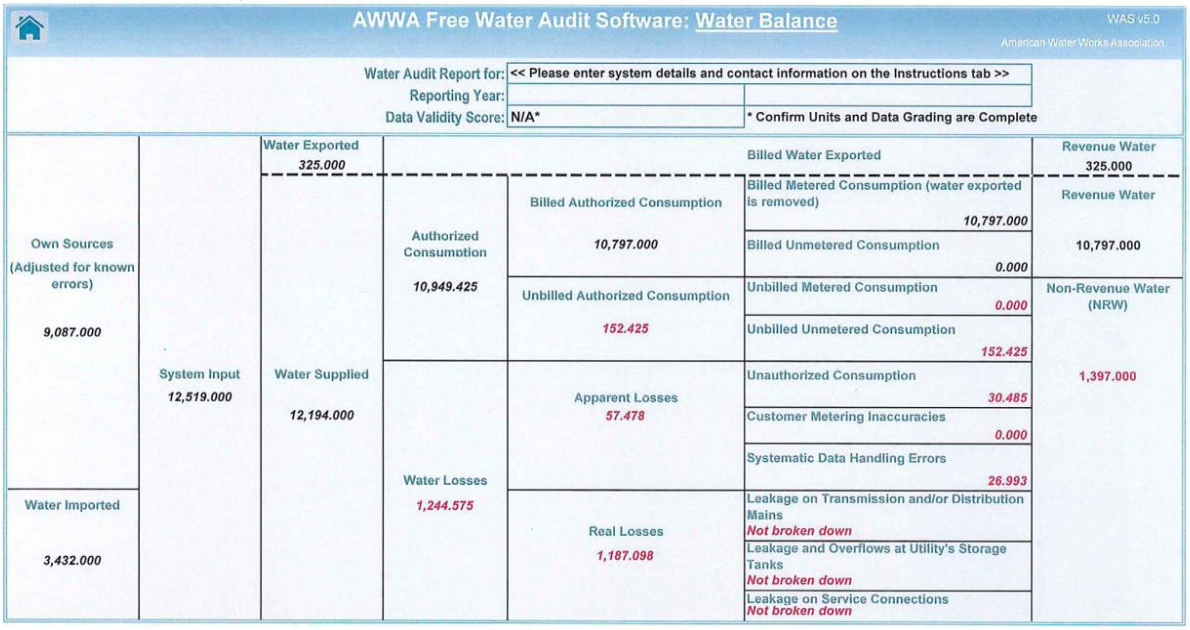
Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Customer metering inaccuracies

2: Total annual cost of operating water system

3: Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v5.0 Reporting Worksheet 1



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Water Balance

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association

Water Audit Report for: << Please enter system details and contact information on the Instructions tab >>
Reporting Year:
Data Validity Score: N/A* * Confirm Units and Data Grading are Complete

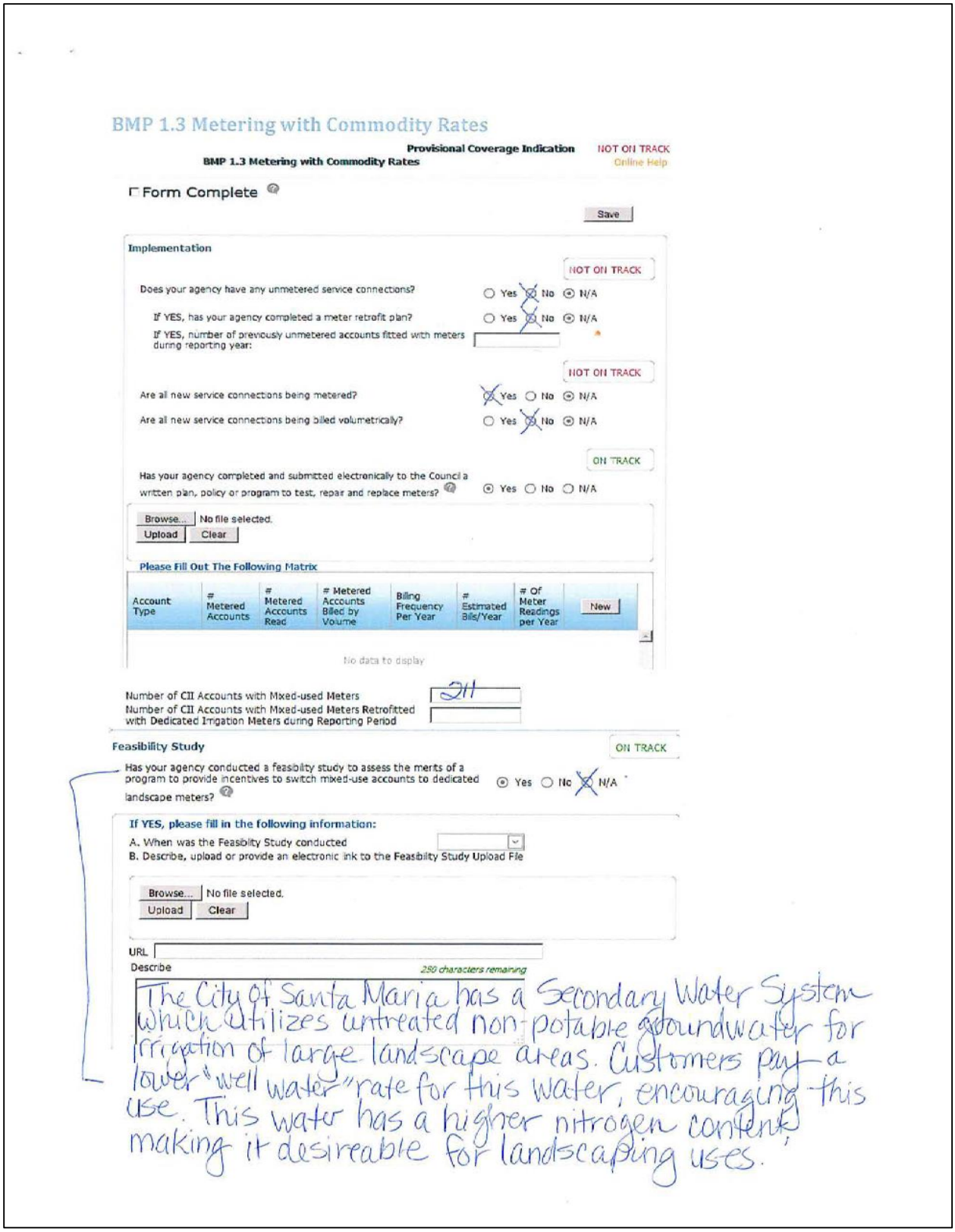
		Water Exported 325.000	Billed Water Exported			Revenue Water 325.000
Own Sources (Adjusted for known errors) 9,087.000	System Input 12,519.000	Water Supplied 12,194.000	Authorized Consumption 10,949.425	Billed Authorized Consumption 10,797.000	Billed Metered Consumption (water exported is removed) 10,797.000	Revenue Water 10,797.000
					Billed Unmetered Consumption 0.000	
				Unbilled Authorized Consumption 152.425	Unbilled Metered Consumption 0.000	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 1,397.000
					Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 152.425	
			Water Losses 1,244.575	Apparent Losses 57.478	Unauthorized Consumption 30.485	
					Customer Metering Inaccuracies 0.000	
					Systematic Data Handling Errors 26.993	
Water Imported 3,432.000				Real Losses 1,187.098	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
					Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down	
					Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v5.0 Water Balance 1

Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The City uses its fixed base meter-reading program to find customer leaks and notify customers. The software associated with this meter reading program contains algorithms that allow the City to determine which meters have had water use every hour for three continuous days. These accounts are flagged monthly and the City notifies these customers by door tag. The City follows up on these accounts to make sure that leaks are fixed.

The City tracks water loss annually. There is no significant leakage in its distribution system. In an attempt to save water and control costs, the City has proactively installed anodes on service lines upstream of customer meters in an effort to protect copper service lines from corrosion and pinhole leaks. To date, over 4,700 such anodes have been installed.



BMP 1.3 Metering with Commodity Rates

Provisional Coverage Indication NOT ON TRACK

BMP 1.3 Metering with Commodity Rates Online Help

☐ Form Complete

Save

Implementation

NOT ON TRACK

Does your agency have any unmetered service connections? ○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A

If YES, has your agency completed a meter retrofit plan? ○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A

If YES, number of previously unmetered accounts fitted with meters during reporting year:

NOT ON TRACK

Are all new service connections being metered? ⊗ Yes ○ No ⊙ N/A

Are all new service connections being billed volumetrically? ○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A

ON TRACK

Has your agency completed and submitted electronically to the Council a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters? ⊙ Yes ○ No ○ N/A

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Please Fill Out The Following Matrix

Account Type	# Metered Accounts	# Metered Accounts Read	# Metered Accounts Billed by Volume	Billing Frequency Per Year	# Estimated Bills/Year	# Of Meter Readings per Year	New

No data to display

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-used Meters 211

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-used Meters Retrofitted with Dedicated Irrigation Meters during Reporting Period

Feasibility Study

ON TRACK

Has your agency conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters? ○ Yes ○ No ⊗ N/A

If YES, please fill in the following information:

A. When was the Feasibility Study conducted

B. Describe, upload or provide an electronic link to the Feasibility Study Upload File

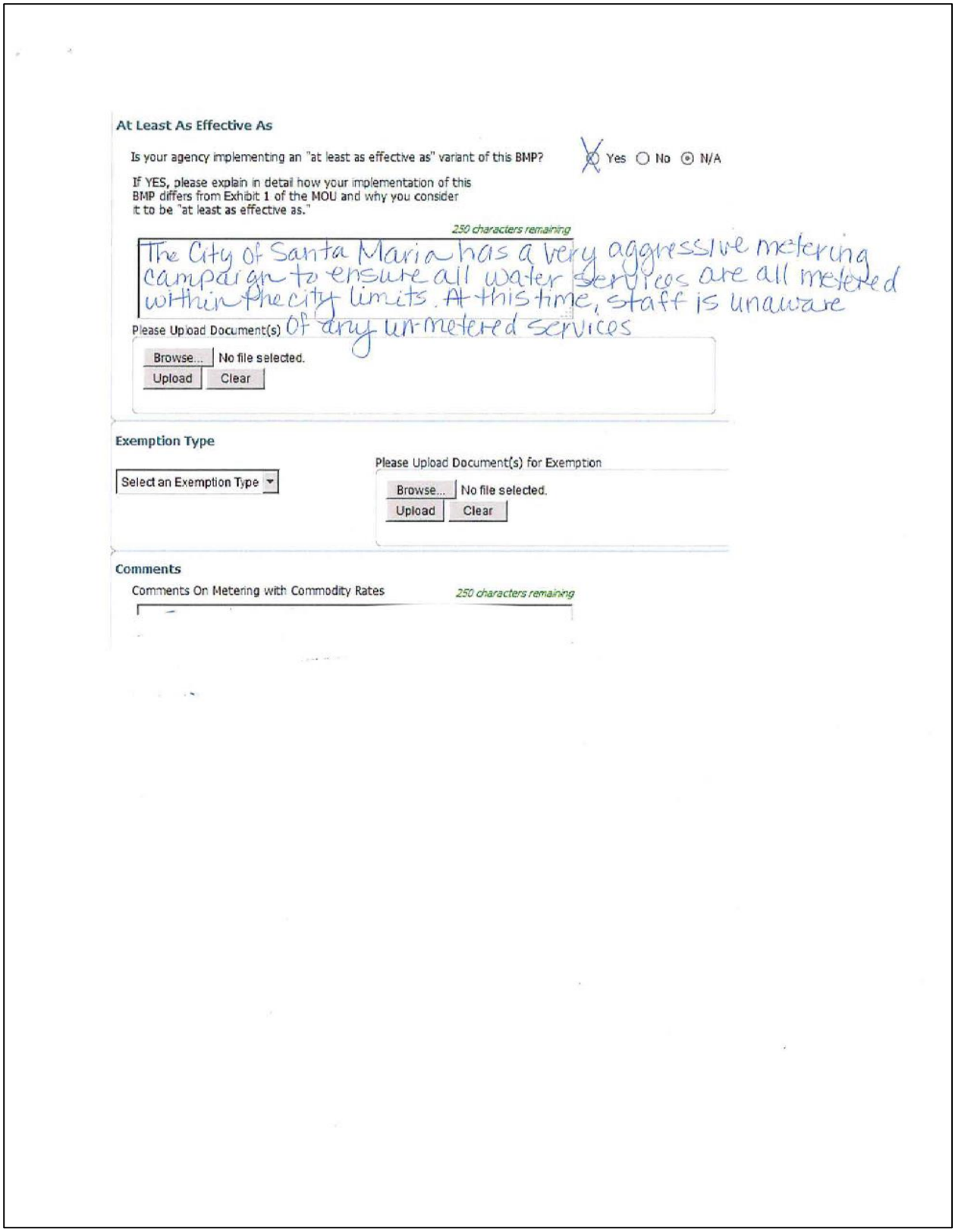
Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

URL

Describe 250 characters remaining

The City of Santa Maria has a Secondary Water System which utilizes untreated non-potable groundwater for irrigation of large landscape areas. Customers pay a lower "well water" rate for this water, encouraging this use. This water has a higher nitrogen content, making it desireable for landscaping uses.



At Least As Effective As

Is your agency implementing an "at least as effective as" variant of this BMP? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."

250 characters remaining

The City of Santa Maria has a very aggressive metering campaign to ensure all water services are all metered within the city limits. At this time, staff is unaware of any un-metered services

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Exemption Type

Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption

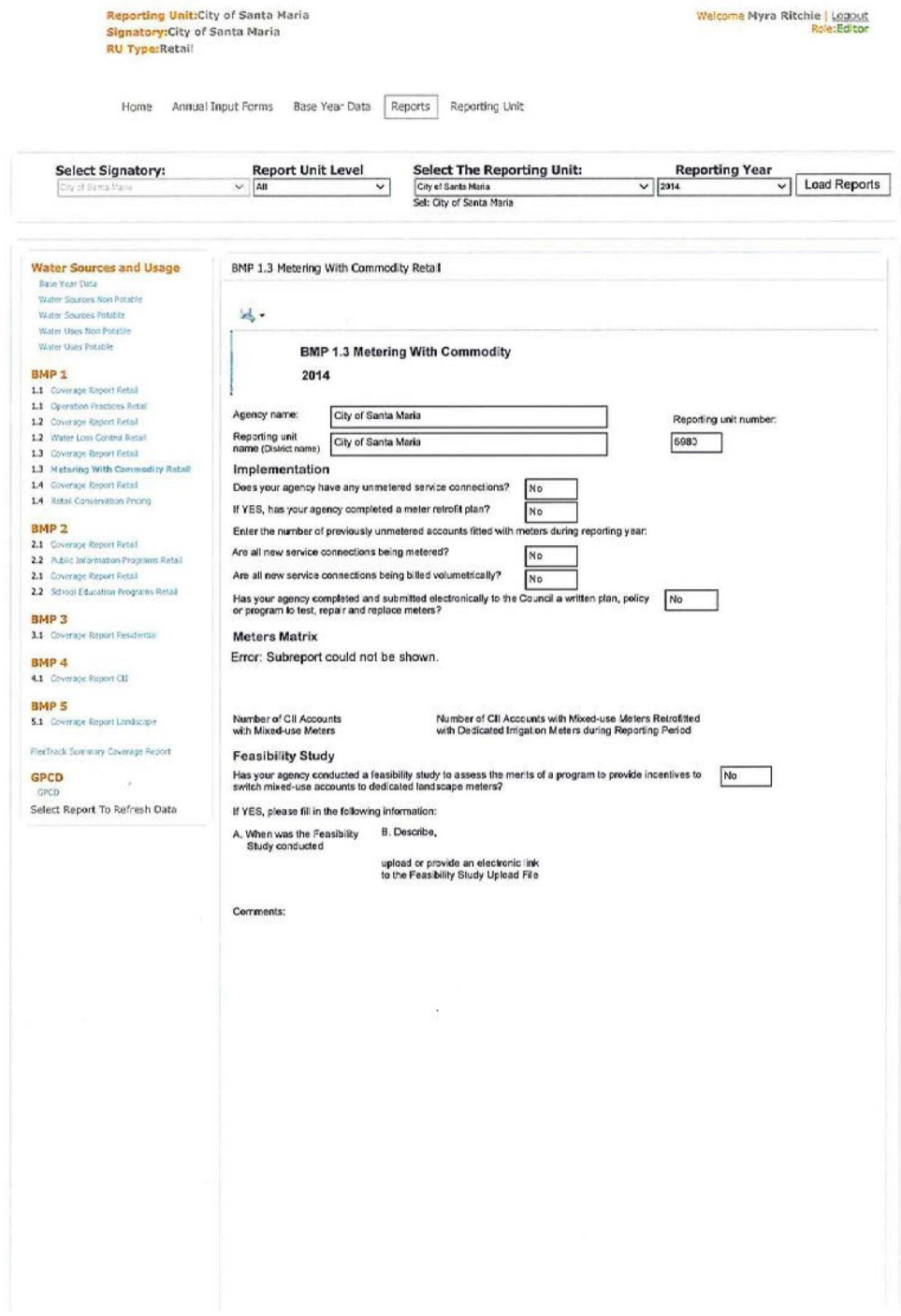
Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Comments

Comments On Metering with Commodity Rates

250 characters remaining



Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail

Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role:Editor

Home | Annual Input Forms | Base Year Data | Reports | Reporting Unit

Select Signatory: City of Santa Maria | Report Unit Level: All | Select The Reporting Unit: City of Santa Maria | Reporting Year: 2014 | Load Reports
Sel: City of Santa Maria

Water Sources and Usage
Base Year Data
Water Sources Non Potable
Water Sources Potable
Water Uses Non Potable
Water Uses Potable

BMP 1
1.1 Coverage Report Retail
1.1 Operation Practices Retail
1.2 Coverage Report Retail
1.2 Water Loss Control Retail
1.3 Coverage Report Retail
1.3 Metering With Commodity Retail
1.4 Coverage Report Retail
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

BMP 2
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 Public Information Programs Retail
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 School Education Programs Retail

BMP 3
3.1 Coverage Report Residential

BMP 4
4.1 Coverage Report CII

BMP 5
5.1 Coverage Report Landscape

FlexTrack Summary Coverage Report

GPCD
GPCD

Select Report To Refresh Data

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity Retail

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity
2014

Agency name: City of Santa Maria
Reporting unit name (District name): City of Santa Maria
Reporting unit number: 6980

Implementation

Does your agency have any unmetered service connections? No
If YES, has your agency completed a meter retrofit plan? No
Enter the number of previously unmetered accounts fitted with meters during reporting year:
Are all new service connections being metered? No
Are all new service connections being billed volumetrically? No
Has your agency completed and submitted electronically to the Council a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters? No

Meters Matrix

Error: Subreport could not be shown.

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters Retrofitted with Dedicated Irrigation Meters during Reporting Period

Feasibility Study

Has your agency conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters? No

If YES, please fill in the following information:

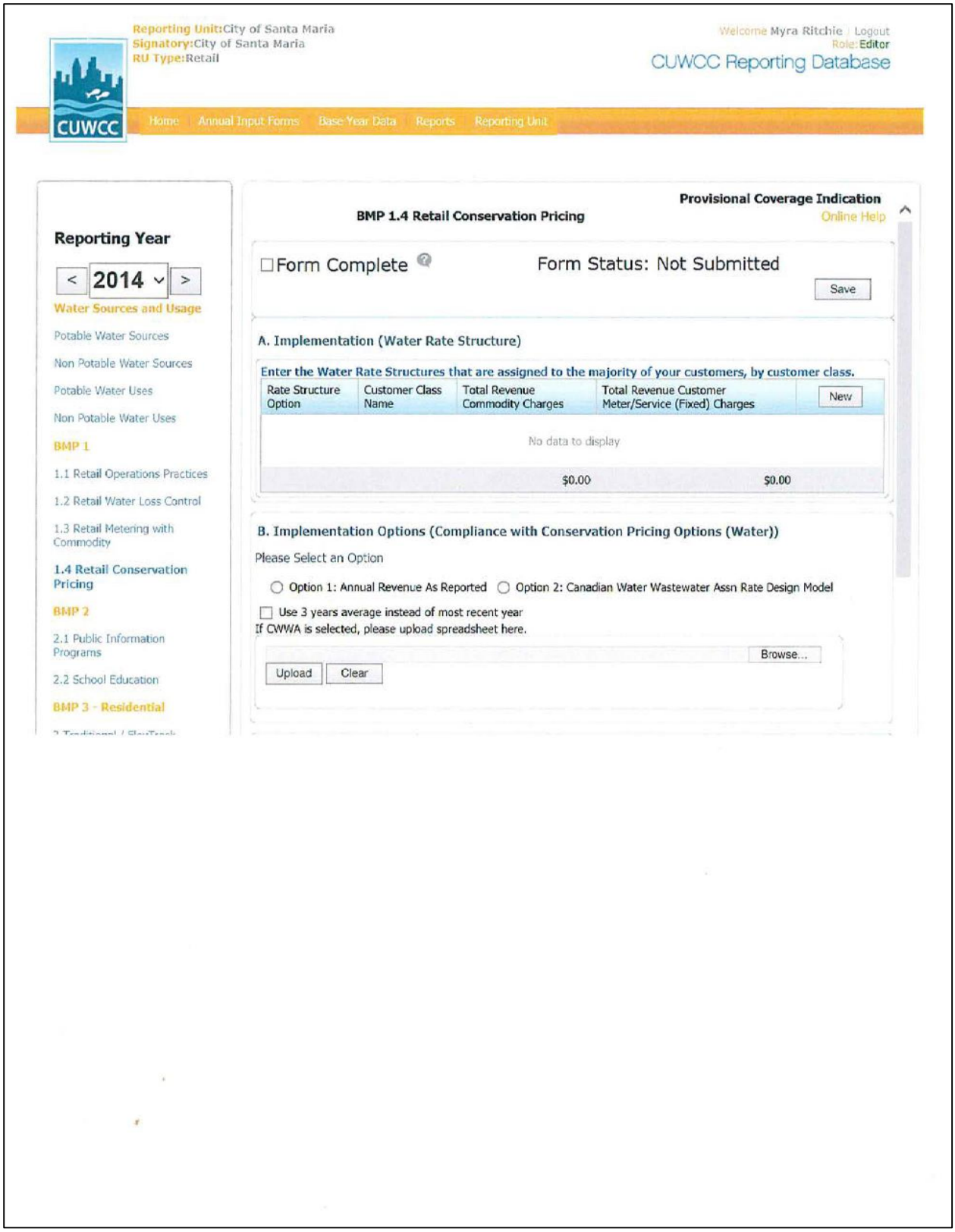
A. When was the Feasibility Study conducted

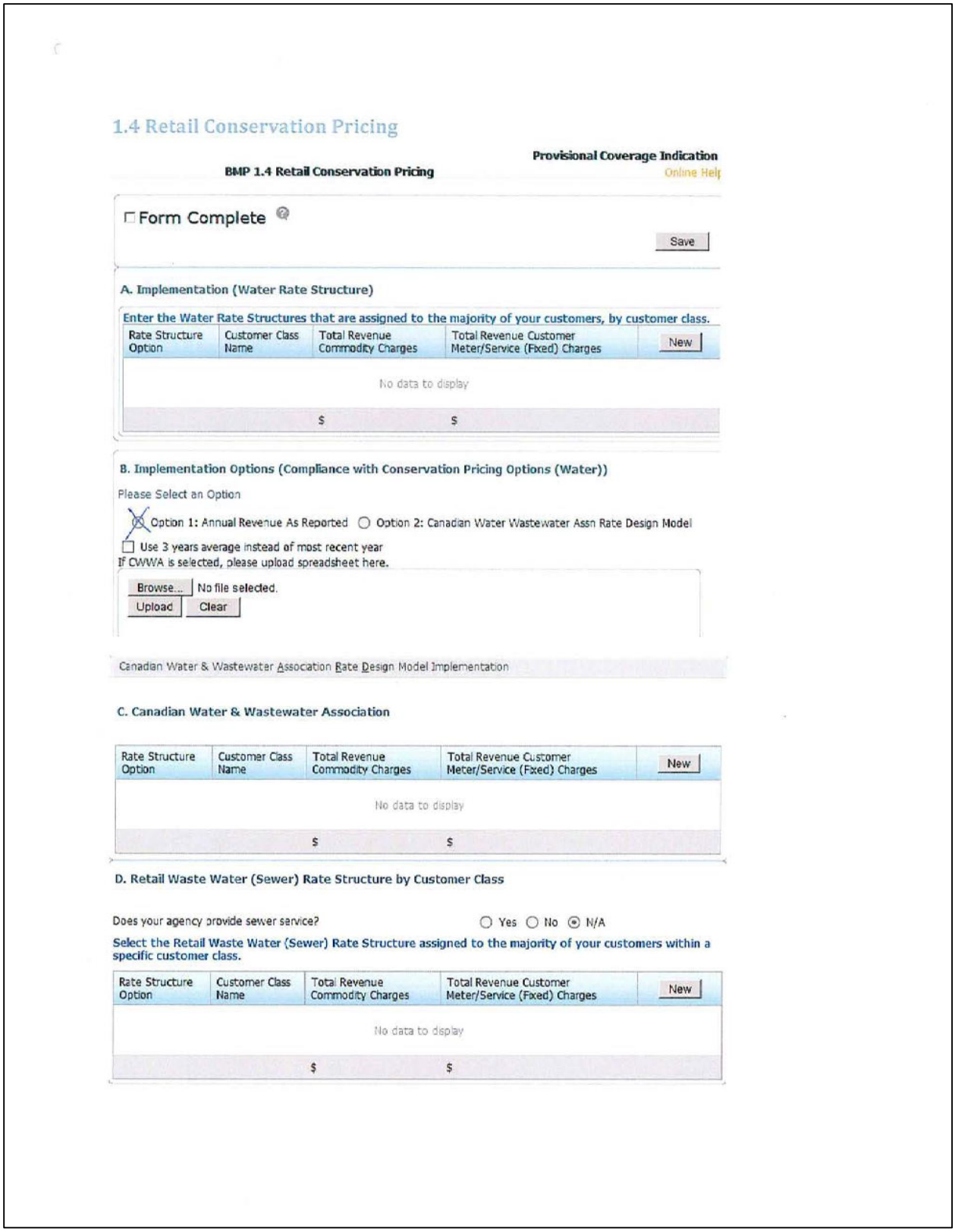
B. Describe,

upload or provide an electronic link to the Feasibility Study Upload File

Comments:

http://bmpreporting.v2.cuwcc.org/Pages/CUWCC/ReportingUnit/Report.aspx 5/4/2016


Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail
Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role: Editor
CUWCC Reporting Database
CUWCC
Home
Annual Input Forms
Base Year Data
Reports
Reporting Unit
Reporting Year
< 2014 >
Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
Provisional Coverage Indication
Online Help
Form Complete
Form Status: Not Submitted
Save
A. Implementation (Water Rate Structure)
Enter the Water Rate Structures that are assigned to the majority of your customers, by customer class.
Rate Structure Option
Customer Class Name
Total Revenue Commodity Charges
Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed) Charges
New
No data to display
$0.00
$0.00
B. Implementation Options (Compliance with Conservation Pricing Options (Water))
Please Select an Option
Option 1: Annual Revenue As Reported
Option 2: Canadian Water Wastewater Assn Rate Design Model
Use 3 years average instead of most recent year
If CWWA is selected, please upload spreadsheet here.
Browse...
Upload
Clear



1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

Provisional Coverage Indication

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing Online Help

☐ Form Complete

Save

A. Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Enter the Water Rate Structures that are assigned to the majority of your customers, by customer class.

Rate Structure Option	Customer Class Name	Total Revenue Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed) Charges	New
No data to display				
		$	$	

B. Implementation Options (Compliance with Conservation Pricing Options (Water))

Please Select an Option

⊗ Option 1: Annual Revenue As Reported ○ Option 2: Canadian Water Wastewater Assn Rate Design Model

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

If CWWA is selected, please upload spreadsheet here.

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Canadian Water & Wastewater Association Rate Design Model Implementation

C. Canadian Water & Wastewater Association

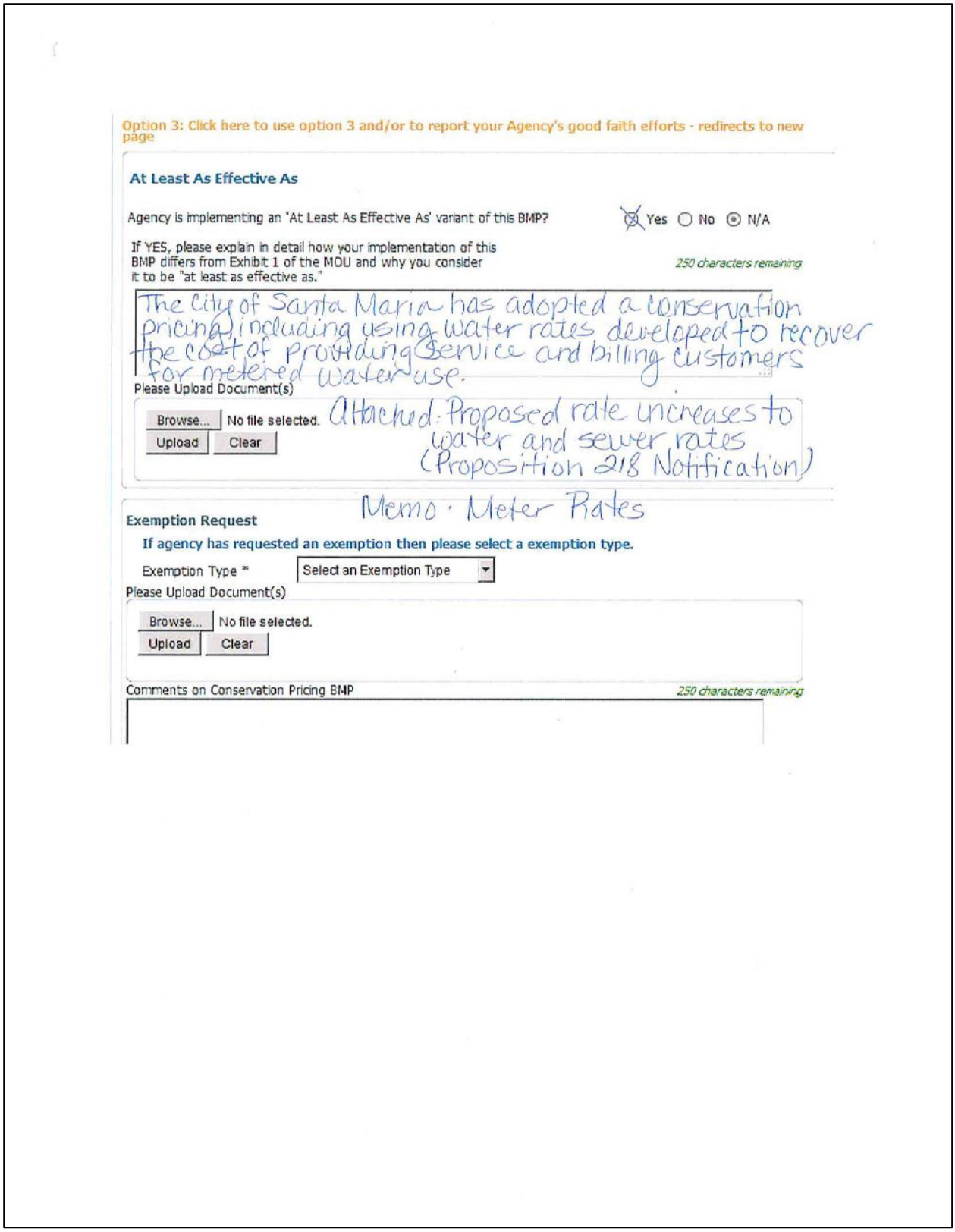
Rate Structure Option	Customer Class Name	Total Revenue Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed) Charges	New
No data to display				
		$	$	

D. Retail Waste Water (Sewer) Rate Structure by Customer Class

Does your agency provide sewer service? ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

Select the Retail Waste Water (Sewer) Rate Structure assigned to the majority of your customers within a specific customer class.

Rate Structure Option	Customer Class Name	Total Revenue Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed) Charges	New
No data to display				
		$	$	



Option 3: Click here to use option 3 and/or to report your Agency's good faith efforts - redirects to new page

At Least As Effective As

Agency is implementing an 'At Least As Effective As' variant of this BMP? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as." 250 characters remaining

The City of Santa Maria has adopted a conservation pricing including using water rates developed to recover the cost of providing service and billing customers for metered water use.

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected. Upload Clear

Attached: Proposed rate increases to water and sewer rates (Proposition 218 Notification)

Memo - Meter Rates

Exemption Request

If agency has requested an exemption then please select a exemption type.

Exemption Type * Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected. Upload Clear

Comments on Conservation Pricing BMP 250 characters remaining

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
PROPOSED RATE INCREASES TO WATER AND SEWER RATES
(PROPOSITION 218 NOTIFICATION)

Santa Maria All-America City

PUBLIC HEARING - The City of Santa Maria will conduct a Public Hearing to consider proposed water and sewer rate increases over the next three years, beginning July 2015. Proposed increases will be considered at a Public Hearing of the City Council on Tuesday, April 21, 2015 at 6:30 p.m., located at 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, California. Proposed increases are calculated to provide sufficient revenue to operate the City's water and sewer system, pay for State Water delivery, and maintain the infrastructure. Public workshops on proposed rate increases are scheduled prior to the Public Hearing and will be held Monday, March 16, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. and Wednesday, March 25, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers located at 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria.

Water customers are charged a fixed base rate, based on the meter and service location, plus an amount based on water used (consumption rate).

WATER BASE RATES: The fixed base rate is a fixed charge based on the size of the water meter at your residence or business. It is calculated to recover the City's fixed costs of operation and maintenance of the City's water facilities. The base rate is slightly different for a separate rate area known as "Southwest" which was established for the Newlove and McCoy areas when the properties were annexed into the City. Table 1 (right) shows water meter rates for the current year and proposed rates for each of the next three years.

1 WATER BASE RATES

Meter Size	CITY METER RATES Current Rate	Rate on 7/1/15	Rate on 7/1/16	Rate on 7/1/17	Meter Size	SOUTHWEST RATES Current Rate	Rate on 7/1/15	Rate on 7/1/16	Rate on 7/1/17
3/4"	$ 30.01	$ 31.51	$ 33.08	$ 34.73	3/4"	$ 31.01	$ 32.51	$ 34.08	$ 35.73
1"	47.07	49.42	51.89	54.48	1"	48.57	50.92	53.39	55.98
1 1/4"	55.82	58.61	61.54	64.62	1 1/4"	57.82	60.61	63.54	66.62
1 1/2"	74.39	78.11	82.02	86.12	1 1/2"	77.39	81.11	85.02	89.12
2"	102.88	108.02	113.42	119.09	2"	106.88	112.02	117.42	123.09
3"	223.27	234.43	246.15	258.46	3"	232.27	243.43	255.15	267.46
4"	372.15	390.76	410.30	430.81	4"	387.15	405.76	425.30	445.81
6"	930.52	977.04	1,025.89	1,077.18	6"	968.52	1,015.04	1,063.89	1,115.18

2 WATER CONSUMPTION RATES

GENERAL USE:	TIER	Current Rate	Rate on 7/1/15	Rate on 7/1/16	Rate on 7/1/17
1 - 5 Units	1	$ 3.271	$ 3.434	$ 3.606	$ 3.786
6 - 10 Units	2	3.879	4.073	4.277	4.491
11 - 15 Units	3	4.534	4.761	4.999	5.249
16 Units & Above	4	5.162	5.420	5.691	5.976
MOBILE HOME PARK:					
1 - 5 Units	1	3.271	3.434	3.606	3.786
6 & Above	2	3.879	4.073	4.277	4.491
WELL WATER:					
1 Unit & Above	1	1.881	1.975	2.073	2.176

WATER CONSUMPTION RATES: Water consumption rates are calculated on the basis of the cost of providing water, including purchasing water and managing the City's water resources. The consumption fee consists of tiers which impose higher rates per unit of water as the level of consumption increases. Most households use a ¾" meter; while commercial and industrial businesses use larger meters. One unit is equal to one hundred cubic feet of water. Fifteen units of water per month is the average amount used by single family homes. Fifteen units of water would incur a charge of five units in Tier 1, five units in Tier 2 and five units in Tier 3. Table 2 (left) shows water consumption rates for the current year and proposed rates for each of the next three years.

SEWER RATES: Residential customers are charged a fixed base rate for sewer service based on the type of property. Commercial businesses pay a variable rate, based on the type of business, the amount of water received, and water ultimately returned to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. Each one hundred cubic feet of water is charged an incremental amount based on the business type. Table 3 (right) shows fixed base sewer rates for residences. Table 4 (below) shows variable rates for businesses.

MONTHLY INCREASE: Based on fiscal year, the typical household in Santa Maria, with a ¾" meter and using fifteen units of water each month, will see a combined water and sewer increase of $3.79 in 2015, $3.98 in 2016 and $4.18 in 2017.

3 Monthly Fee Based on Building Type

SEWER BASE RATES	Current Rate	Rate on 7/1/15	Rate on 7/1/16	Rate on 7/1/17
Single Family Residence	$ 17.42	$ 18.29	$ 19.20	$ 20.16
Single Family Residence - S.W.	18.42	19.29	20.20	21.16
Apartments/Multiple:				
2 or less rooms (studio)	12.33	12.94	13.58	14.26
2 or less rooms (studio) - S.W.	12.83	13.44	14.08	14.76
3 rooms or more	13.40	14.07	14.77	15.51
3 rooms or more - S.W.	14.15	14.82	15.52	16.26
Mobile Homes:				
Per Space	12.33	12.94	13.58	14.26
Per Space - S.W.	12.58	13.19	13.83	14.51
Motel, Hotel and Rest Home	8.58	9.00	9.45	9.92
Motel, Hotel and Rest Home - S.W.	8.83	9.25	9.70	10.17

4

SEWER VARIABLE RATES	S.W. Flat + Variable	Variable Rate/Per 100 Cubic Feet Current Rate	Rate on 7/1/15	Rate on 7/1/16	Rate on 7/1/17
Car Wash	$ 1.00	$ 1.67	$ 1.75	$ 1.83	$ 1.92
Coin Operated Laundry	1.00	1.82	1.91	2.00	2.10
Commercial Laundry/Grocery	1.00	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.41
Food Bakery/Food Processing	1.00	2.84	2.98	3.13	3.28
Heavy Users - per 100 cubic feet	1.00	1.28	1.34	1.41	1.48
lbs/Bio-Chemical Oxygen	1.00	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43
lbs/Suspended Solids	1.00	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49
Machinery/Car Lot	1.00	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73
Office Building	1.00	2.04	2.14	2.25	2.36
Restaurant/Pretreatment Device	1.00	3.81	4.00	4.20	4.41
Restaurant/Mortuary	1.00	4.87	5.11	5.36	5.63
Theater/Miscellaneous	1.00	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Any property owner or tenant directly responsible for payment of water and/or sewer fees may submit a written protest to the proposed rate increases. Note that only one protest will be counted per identified parcel. Written protests to the proposed water and sewer rate increases must be delivered in person or by mail to the **Chief Deputy City Clerk, City of Santa Maria, 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, CA 93454,** prior to the conclusion of the public hearing on April 21, 2015. Any protest submitted via e-mail or other electronic means will not be accepted as a formal written protest. Please include the Santa Maria address(es) of the customer with any correspondence.

For questions regarding proposed increases, please call the Utilities Department at 925-0951 ext. 7270.

MEMORANDUM

June 9, 2015

TO: SHAD SPRINGER - DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES

FROM: RENE M. VISE - ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: INCREASE IN WATER RATES

EFFECTIVE 7/1/15 WATER RATES WILL INCREASE PER MONTH AS FOLLOWS:

METER RATES				SOUTHWEST METER RATES		
METER SIZE:	FROM:	TO:		METER SIZE:	FROM:	TO:
3/4"	30.01	31.51		3/4"	31.01	32.51
1"	47.07	49.42		1"	48.57	50.92
1 1/4"	55.82	58.61		1 1/4"	57.82	60.61
1 1/2"	74.39	78.11		1 1/2"	77.39	81.11
2"	102.88	108.02		2"	106.88	112.02
3"	223.27	234.43		3"	232.27	243.43
4"	372.15	390.76		4"	387.15	405.76
6"	930.52	977.04		6"	968.52	1,015.04
3/4" x 3/4" credit	8.53	8.95		3/4" x 3/4" credit	8.86	9.30

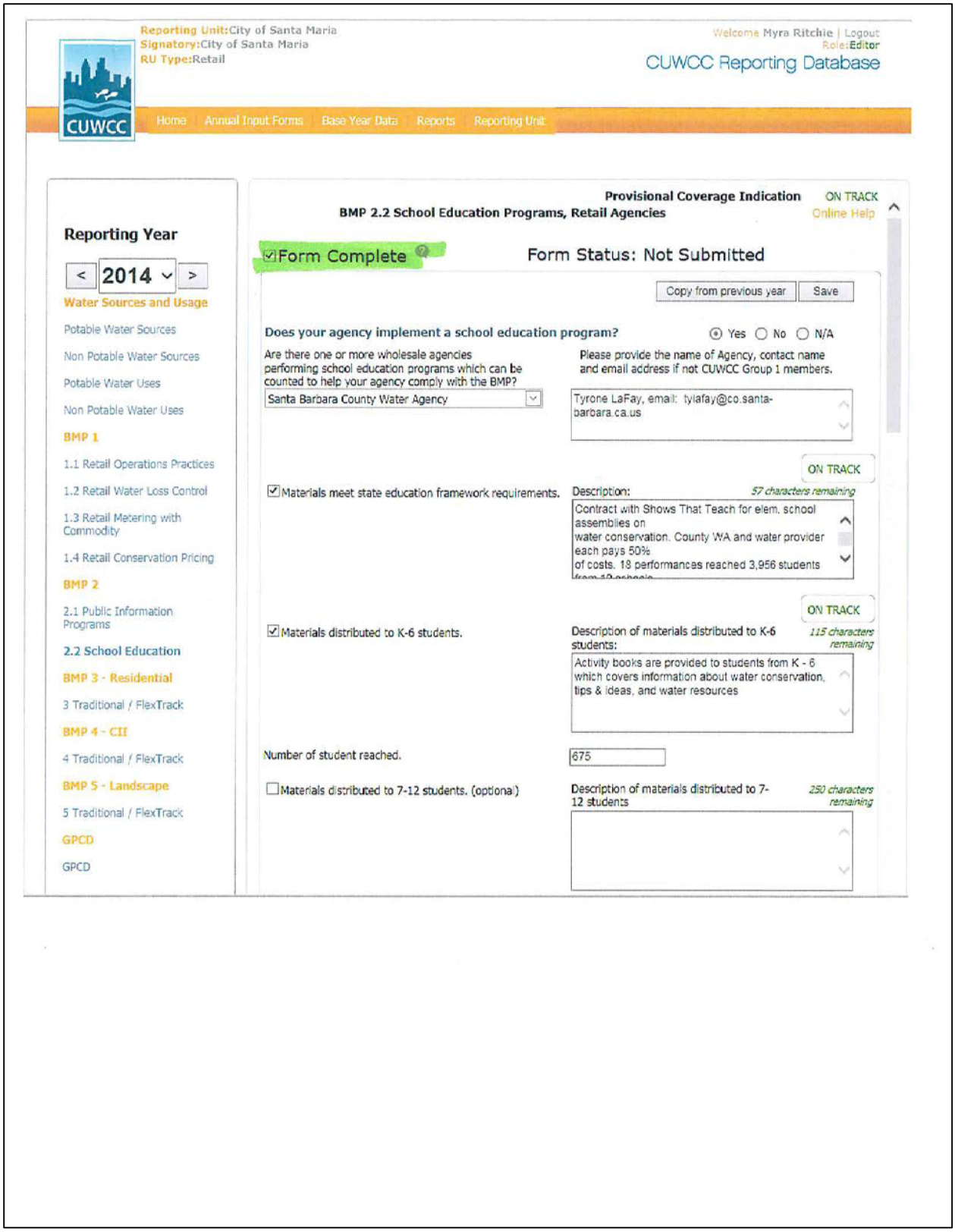
CONSUMPTION RATES				
	TIER		FROM:	TO:
1 - 500 CF	1		3.271	3.434
501 - 1000 CF	2		3.879	4.073
1001 - 1500 CF	3		4.534	4.761
1501 - ABOVE	4		5.162	5.420

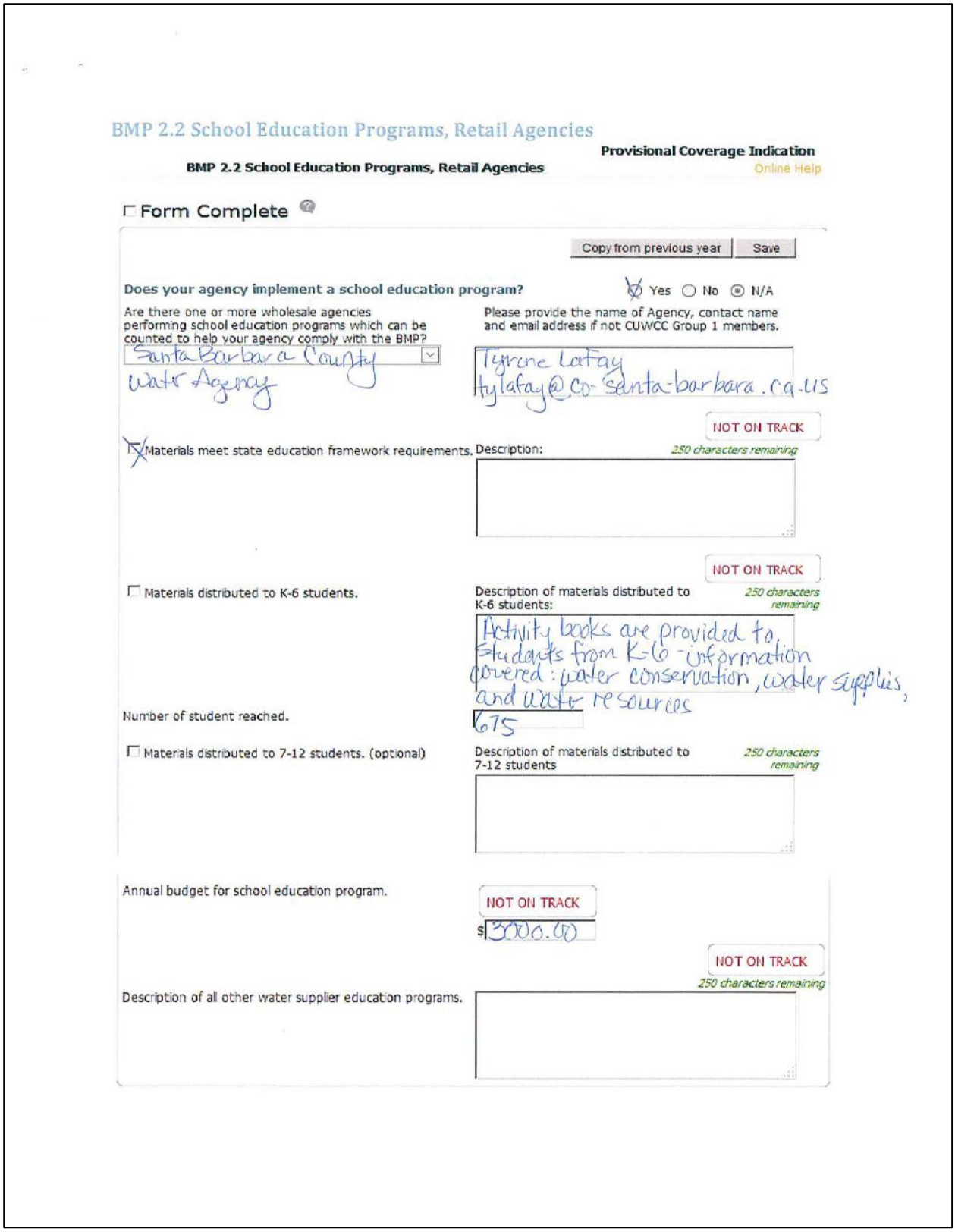
MOBILE HOME PARK CONSUMPTION RATES				
	TIER		FROM:	TO:
1 - 500 CF	1		3.271	3.434
501 - ABOVE	2		3.879	4.073

WELL WATER CONSUMPTION RATE			
		FROM:	TO:
1 - ABOVE		1.881	1.975

This reflects a 5% increase in both meter rates and consumption rates. These increases will be effective on the bills we send out beginning 8/28/2015.

cc: Lisa Long
City Clerk
S:\Administrative Services\Treasurer\thall\Data\Excel\Rates\Water\Water Rates 7-1-15.xls/INCREASE NOTIFICATION


Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail
Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role:Editor
CUWCC Reporting Database
CUWCC
Home
Annual Input Forms
Base Year Data
Reports
Reporting Unit
Reporting Year
< 2014 >
Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
3 Traditional / FlexTrack
BMP 4 - CII
4 Traditional / FlexTrack
BMP 5 - Landscape
5 Traditional / FlexTrack
GPCD
GPCD
Provisional Coverage Indication
ON TRACK
BMP 2.2 School Education Programs, Retail Agencies
Online Help
Form Complete
Form Status: Not Submitted
Copy from previous year
Save
Does your agency implement a school education program?
Yes
No
N/A
Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing school education programs which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Please provide the name of Agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members.
Tyrone LaFay, email: tylafay@co.santa-barbara.ca.us
ON TRACK
Materials meet state education framework requirements.
Description:
57 characters remaining
Contract with Shows That Teach for elem. school assemblies on water conservation. County WA and water provider each pays 50% of costs. 18 performances reached 3,956 students
ON TRACK
Materials distributed to K-6 students.
Description of materials distributed to K-6 students:
115 characters remaining
Activity books are provided to students from K - 6 which covers information about water conservation, tips & ideas, and water resources
Number of student reached.
675
Materials distributed to 7-12 students. (optional)
Description of materials distributed to 7-12 students
250 characters remaining



BMP 2.2 School Education Programs, Retail Agencies

Provisional Coverage Indication

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs, Retail Agencies

Online Help

☐ Form Complete

Copy from previous year | Save

Does your agency implement a school education program? ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing school education programs which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?

Santa Barbara County Water Agency

Please provide the name of Agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members.

Tyrone Lafay
tylafay@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

NOT ON TRACK

☒ Materials meet state education framework requirements. Description: 250 characters remaining

NOT ON TRACK

☐ Materials distributed to K-6 students.

Description of materials distributed to K-6 students: 250 characters remaining

Activity books are provided to students from K-6 - information covered: water conservation, water supplies, and water resources

Number of student reached.

675

☐ Materials distributed to 7-12 students. (optional)

Description of materials distributed to 7-12 students 250 characters remaining

Annual budget for school education program.

NOT ON TRACK

$ 3000.00

NOT ON TRACK

250 characters remaining

Description of all other water supplier education programs.

School Program Activities

Classroom presentations:

Number of presentations: 25

Number of attendees: 675

Describe the topics covered in your classroom presentations: (250 characters remaining) The Water Cycle, All About Water, Water Conservation, Story of Water

Large group assemblies:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 62

Children's water festivals or other events:

Number of presentations: 16

Number of attendees: 15,000

Cooperative efforts with existing science/water education programs (various workshops, science fair awards or judging) and follow-up:

Number of presentations:

Number of attendees:

Other methods of disseminating information (i.e. themed age-appropriate classroom loaner kits):

Description (250 characters remaining):

Number distributed:

Staffing children's booths at events and festivals:

Number of booths: 10

Number of attendees: 15,000

Water conservation contests such as poster and photo:

Description (250 characters remaining): Water Awareness Poster Contest

Number of Participants: 250

Offer monetary awards/funding or scholarships awards to students:

Number offered: 14

Total funding: 500

Teacher training workshops:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 25

Fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens, etc.:

Number of tours or field trips:

Number of participants:

College internships in water conservation offered:

Number of internships:

Total funding:

Career fair/workshops:

Number of presentations: 4

Number of attendees: 500

Additional program(s) supported by agency:

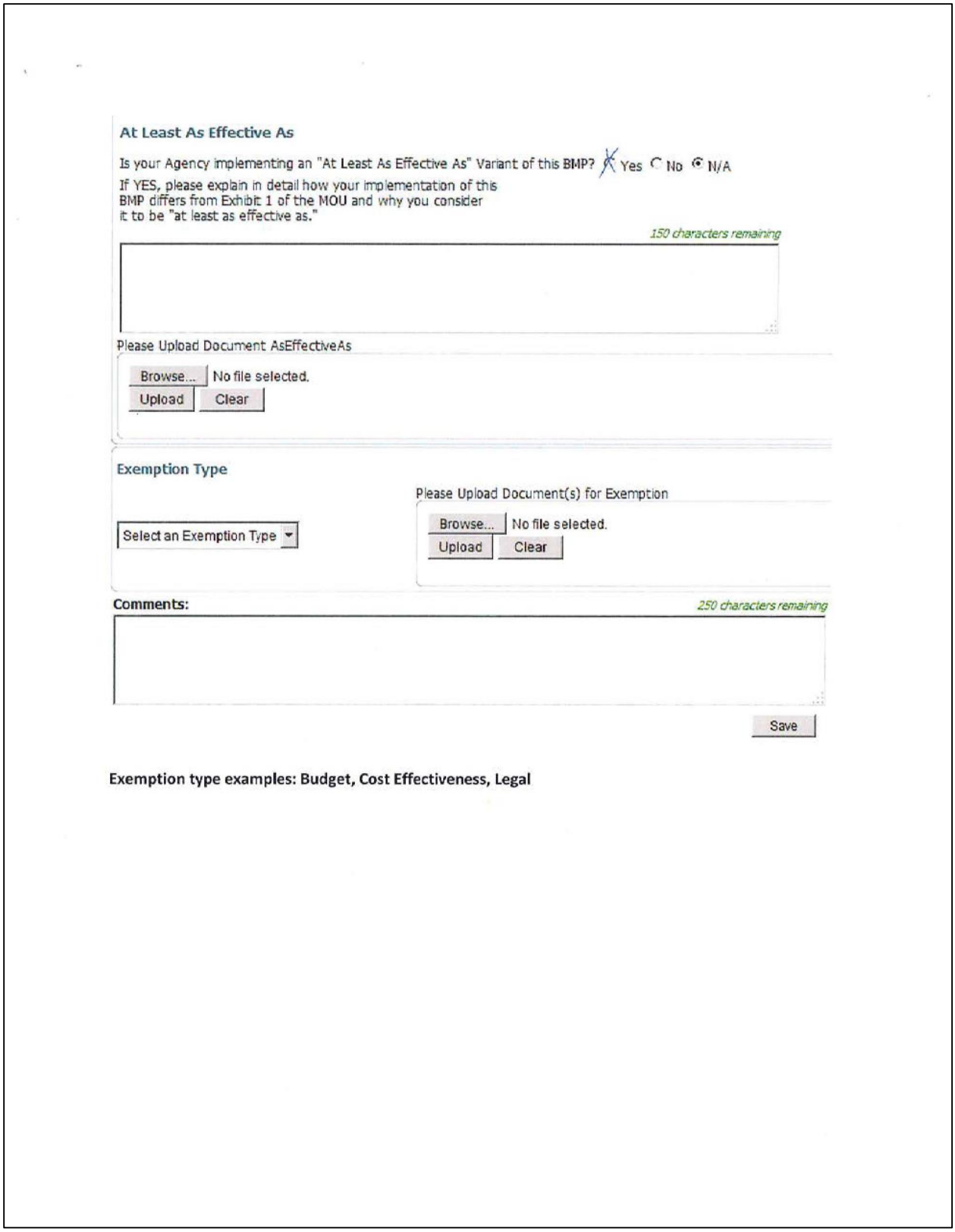
Not mentioned above

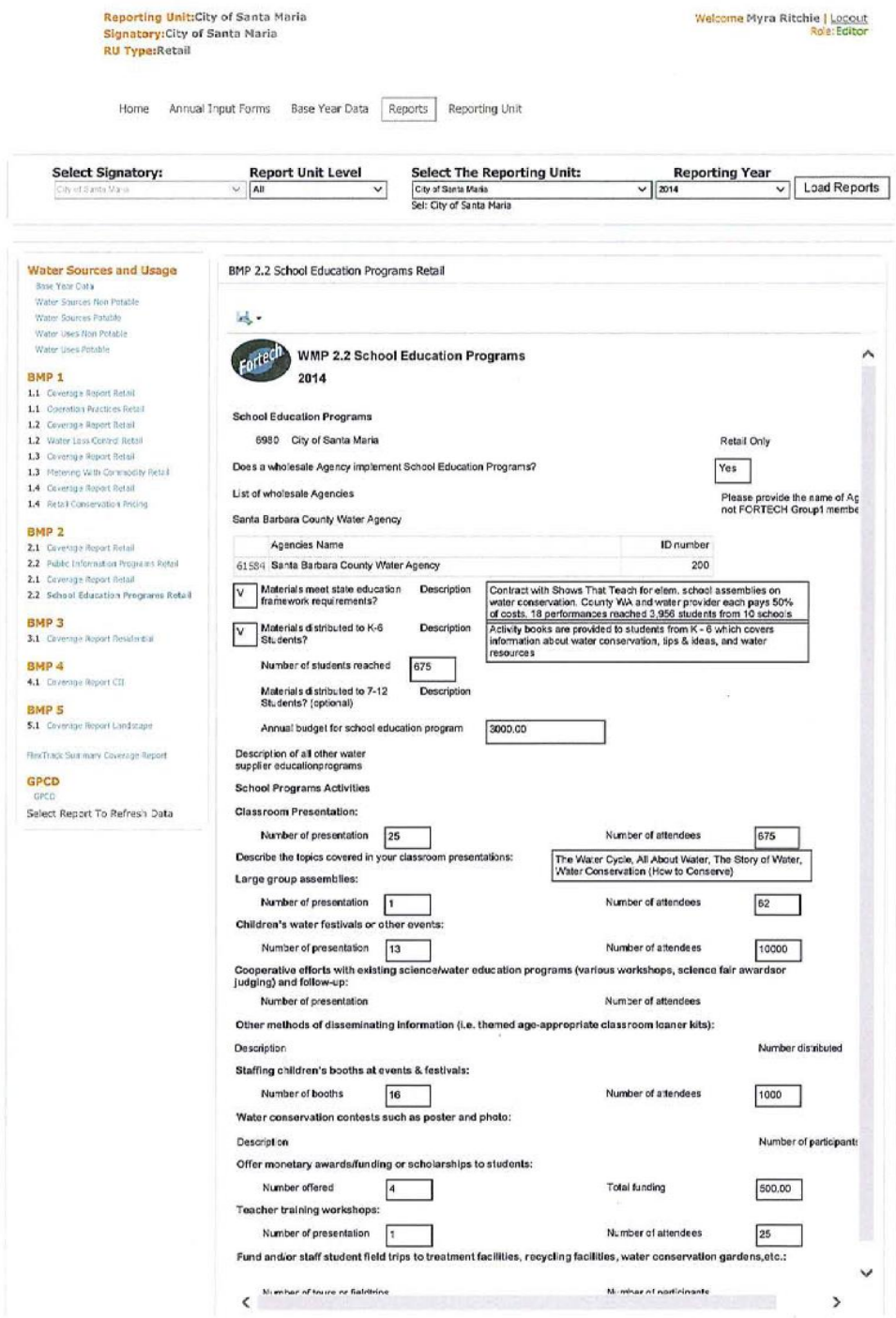
(250 characters remaining)

Number of events (if applicable):

Number of participants:

Total reporting period budget expenditures for school education programs (include all agency costs):


At Least As Effective As
Is your Agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Variant of this BMP? Yes No N/A
If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."
150 characters remaining
Please Upload Document AsEffectiveAs
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Exemption Type
Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption
Select an Exemption Type
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Comments:
250 characters remaining
Save
Exemption type examples: Budget, Cost Effectiveness, Legal



Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail

Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role:Editor

Home | Annual Input Forms | Base Year Data | Reports | Reporting Unit

Select Signatory: City of Santa Maria | Report Unit Level: All | Select The Reporting Unit: City of Santa Maria | Reporting Year: 2014 | Load Reports
Sel: City of Santa Maria

Water Sources and Usage
Base Year Data
Water Sources Non Potable
Water Sources Potable
Water Uses Non Potable
Water Uses Potable

BMP 1
1.1 Coverage Report Retail
1.1 Operation Practices Retail
1.2 Coverage Report Retail
1.2 Water Loss Control Retail
1.3 Coverage Report Retail
1.3 Metering With Commodity Retail
1.4 Coverage Report Retail
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

BMP 2
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 Public Information Programs Retail
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 School Education Programs Retail

BMP 3
3.1 Coverage Report Residential

BMP 4
4.1 Coverage Report CII

BMP 5
5.1 Coverage Report Landscape

FlexTrack Summary Coverage Report

GPCD
GPCD

Select Report To Refresh Data

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs Retail

WMP 2.2 School Education Programs
2014

School Education Programs

6980 City of Santa Maria — Retail Only

Does a wholesale Agency implement School Education Programs? Yes

List of wholesale Agencies — Please provide the name of Ag not FORTECH Group1 membe

Santa Barbara County Water Agency

	Agencies Name	ID number
61584	Santa Barbara County Water Agency	200

V Materials meet state education framework requirements? Description: Contract with Shows That Teach for elem. school assemblies on water conservation. County WA and water provider each pays 50% of costs. 18 performances reached 2,956 students from 10 schools

V Materials distributed to K-6 Students? Description: Activity books are provided to students from K - 6 which covers information about water conservation, tips & ideas, and water resources

Number of students reached: 675

Materials distributed to 7-12 Students? (optional) Description:

Annual budget for school education program: 3000.00

Description of all other water supplier educationprograms

School Programs Activities

Classroom Presentation:
Number of presentation: 25 — Number of attendees: 675
Describe the topics covered in your classroom presentations: The Water Cycle, All About Water, The Story of Water, Water Conservation (How to Conserve)

Large group assemblies:
Number of presentation: 1 — Number of attendees: 62

Children's water festivals or other events:
Number of presentation: 13 — Number of attendees: 10000

Cooperative efforts with existing science/water education programs (various workshops, science fair awardsor judging) and follow-up:
Number of presentation — Number of attendees

Other methods of disseminating information (i.e. themed age-appropriate classroom loaner kits):
Description — Number distributed

Staffing children's booths at events & festivals:
Number of booths: 16 — Number of attendees: 1000

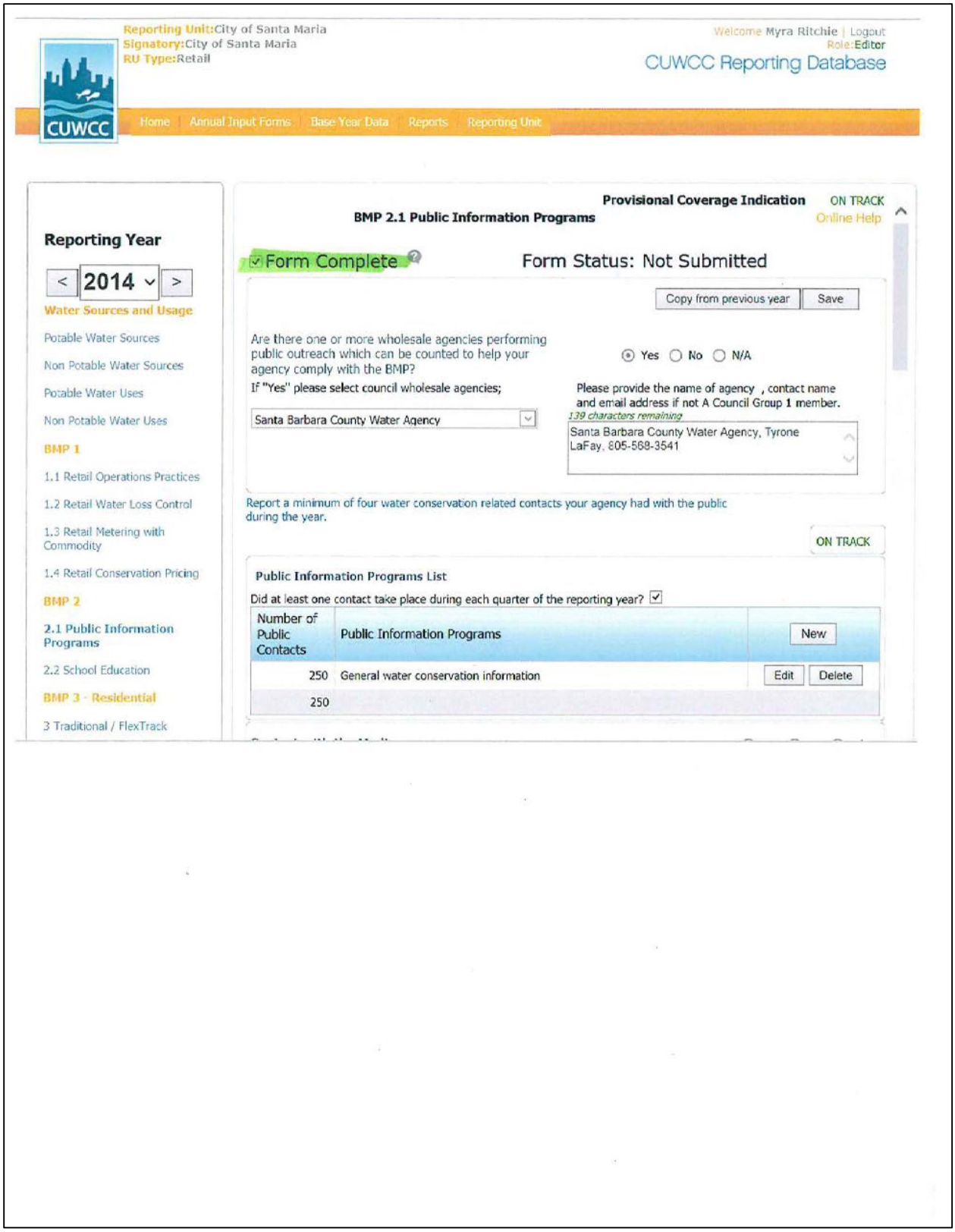
Water conservation contests such as poster and photo:
Description — Number of participants

Offer monetary awards/funding or scholarships to students:
Number offered: 4 — Total funding: 500.00

Teacher training workshops:
Number of presentation: 1 — Number of attendees: 25

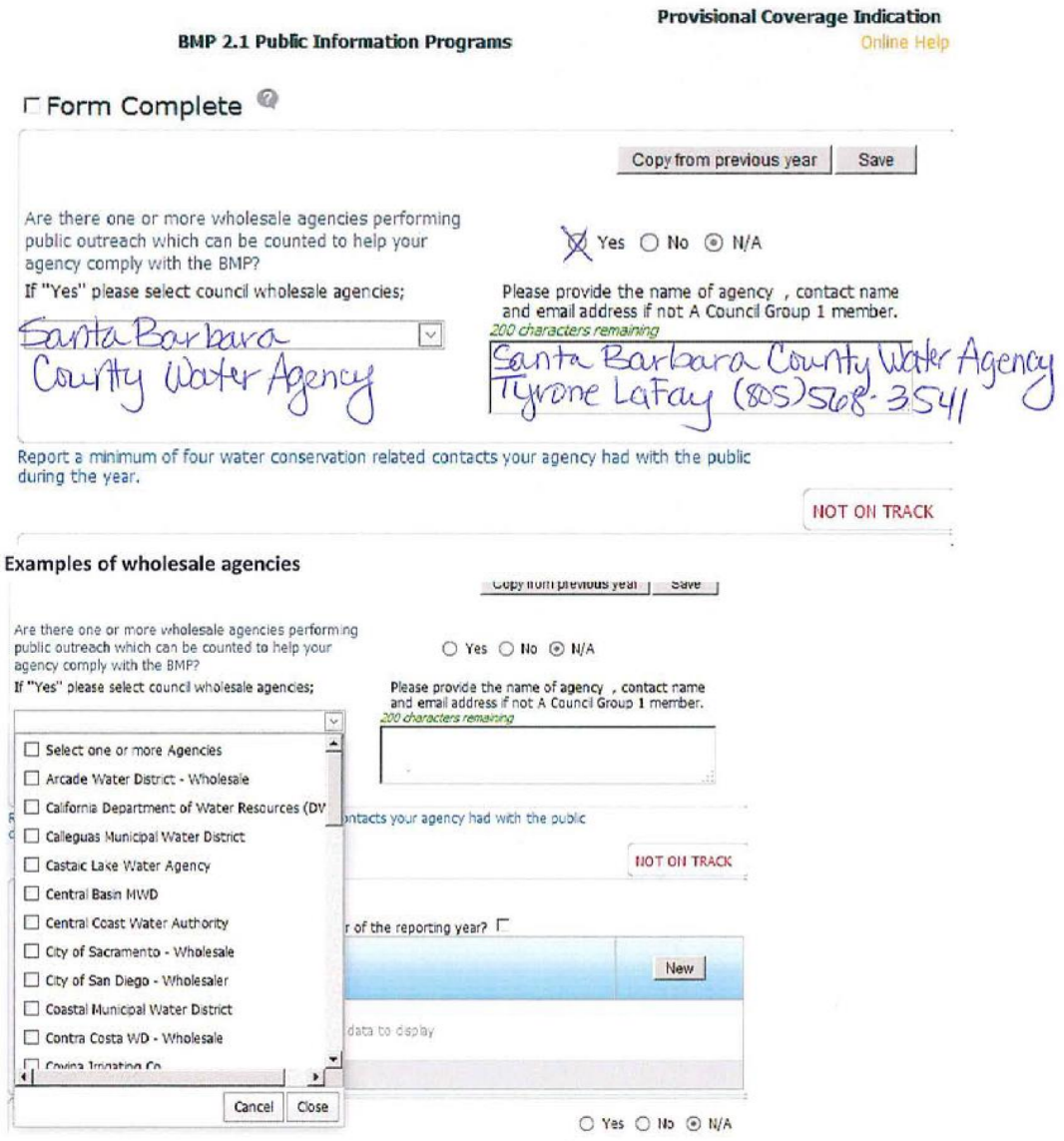
Fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens,etc.:
Number of tours or fieldtrips — Number of participants

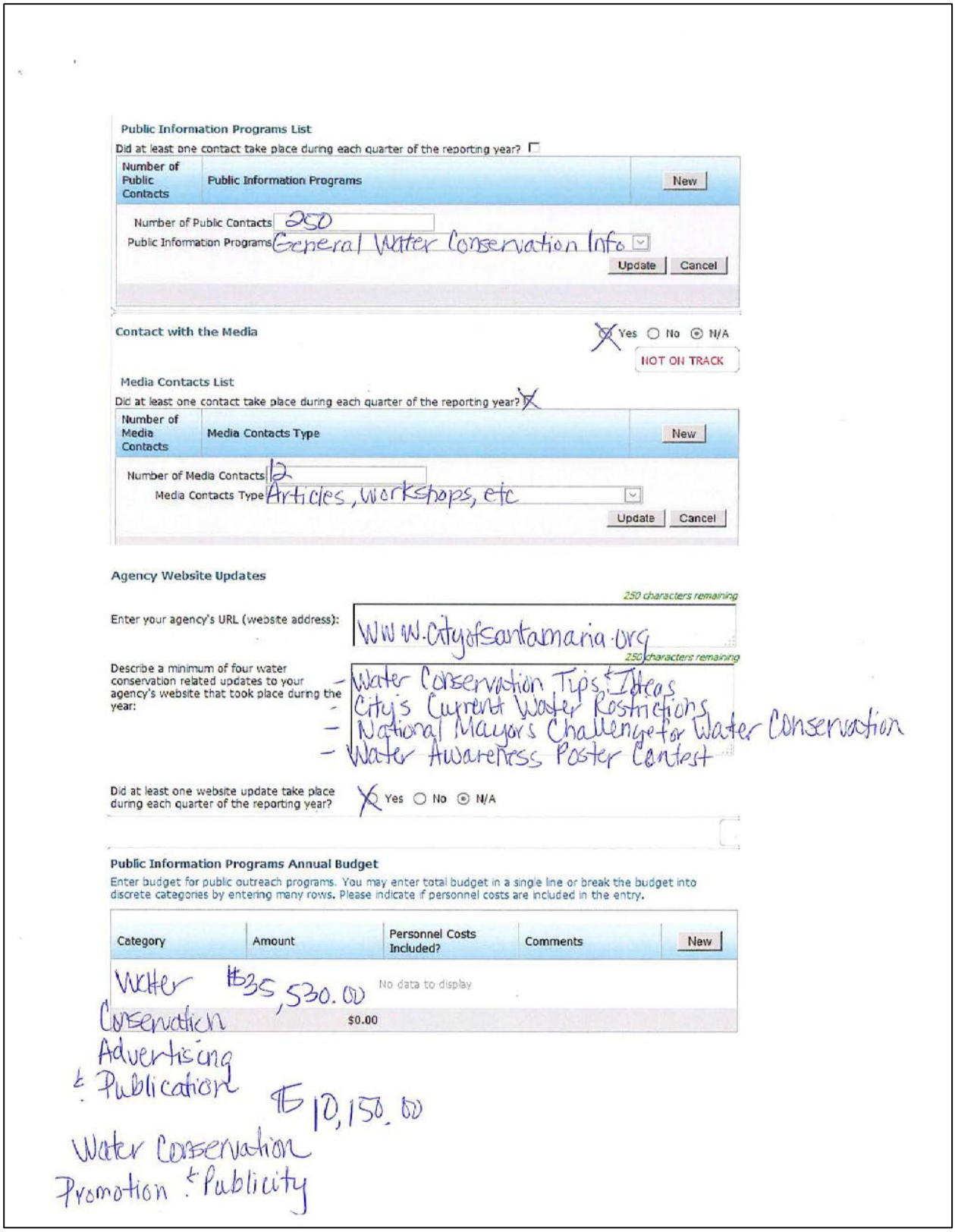
http://bmpreporting.v2.cuwcc.org/Pages/CUWCC/ReportingUnit/Report.aspx 5/2/2016


Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail
Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role:Editor
CUWCC Reporting Database
CUWCC
Home
Annual Input Forms
Base Year Data
Reports
Reporting Unit
Reporting Year
< 2014 >
Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
3 Traditional / FlexTrack
Provisional Coverage Indication
ON TRACK
BMP 2.1 Public Information Programs
Online Help
Form Complete
Form Status: Not Submitted
Copy from previous year
Save
Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?
Yes
No
N/A
If "Yes" please select council wholesale agencies;
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Please provide the name of agency , contact name and email address if not A Council Group 1 member.
139 characters remaining
Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Tyrone LaFay, 805-568-3541
Report a minimum of four water conservation related contacts your agency had with the public during the year.
ON TRACK
Public Information Programs List
Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?
Number of Public Contacts
Public Information Programs
New
250
General water conservation information
Edit
Delete
250

BMP 2

2.1 Public Information Programs





Public Information Programs List

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? ☐

Number of Public Contacts	Public Information Programs	New

Number of Public Contacts: 250

Public Information Programs: General Water Conservation Info

Update | Cancel

Contact with the Media: ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

NOT ON TRACK

Media Contacts List

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? ☒

Number of Media Contacts	Media Contacts Type	New

Number of Media Contacts: 12

Media Contacts Type: Articles, workshops, etc

Update | Cancel

Agency Website Updates

Enter your agency's URL (website address): www.cityofsantamaria.org (250 characters remaining)

Describe a minimum of four water conservation related updates to your agency's website that took place during the year: (250 characters remaining)

- Water Conservation Tips & Ideas
- City's Current Water Restrictions
- National Mayors Challenge for Water Conservation
- Water Awareness Poster Contest

Did at least one website update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

Public Information Programs Annual Budget

Enter budget for public outreach programs. You may enter total budget in a single line or break the budget into discrete categories by entering many rows. Please indicate if personnel costs are included in the entry.

Category	Amount	Personnel Costs Included?	Comments	New
Water Conservation Advertising & Publication	$35,530.00	No data to display		
Water Conservation Promotion & Publicity	$10,150.00			
	$0.00			

Public Information Expenses

Enter expenses for public outreach programs. Please include the same kind of expenses you included in the question related to your budget. For example, if you included personnel costs in the budget entered above, be sure to include them here as well.

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Personnel Costs Included?	New
No data to display			
	$0.00		

ALL DATA BELOW ARE OPTIONAL

Additional Public Information Program

You may report additional public information contacts. Please list these additional contacts in order of how your agency views their importance/effectiveness with respect to conserving water, with the most important/effective listed first (where 1 = most important).

Were there additional Public Outreach efforts? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

Public Outreach Additional Information

Public Information Programs	Importance	New
No data to display		

Social Marketing Programs

Branding

Does your agency have a water conservation "brand," "theme" or mascot? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

250 characters remaining

Describe the brand, theme or mascot. Let's Save Together... In Santa Barbara County

Market Research

Have you sponsored or participated in market research to refine your message? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

100 characters remaining

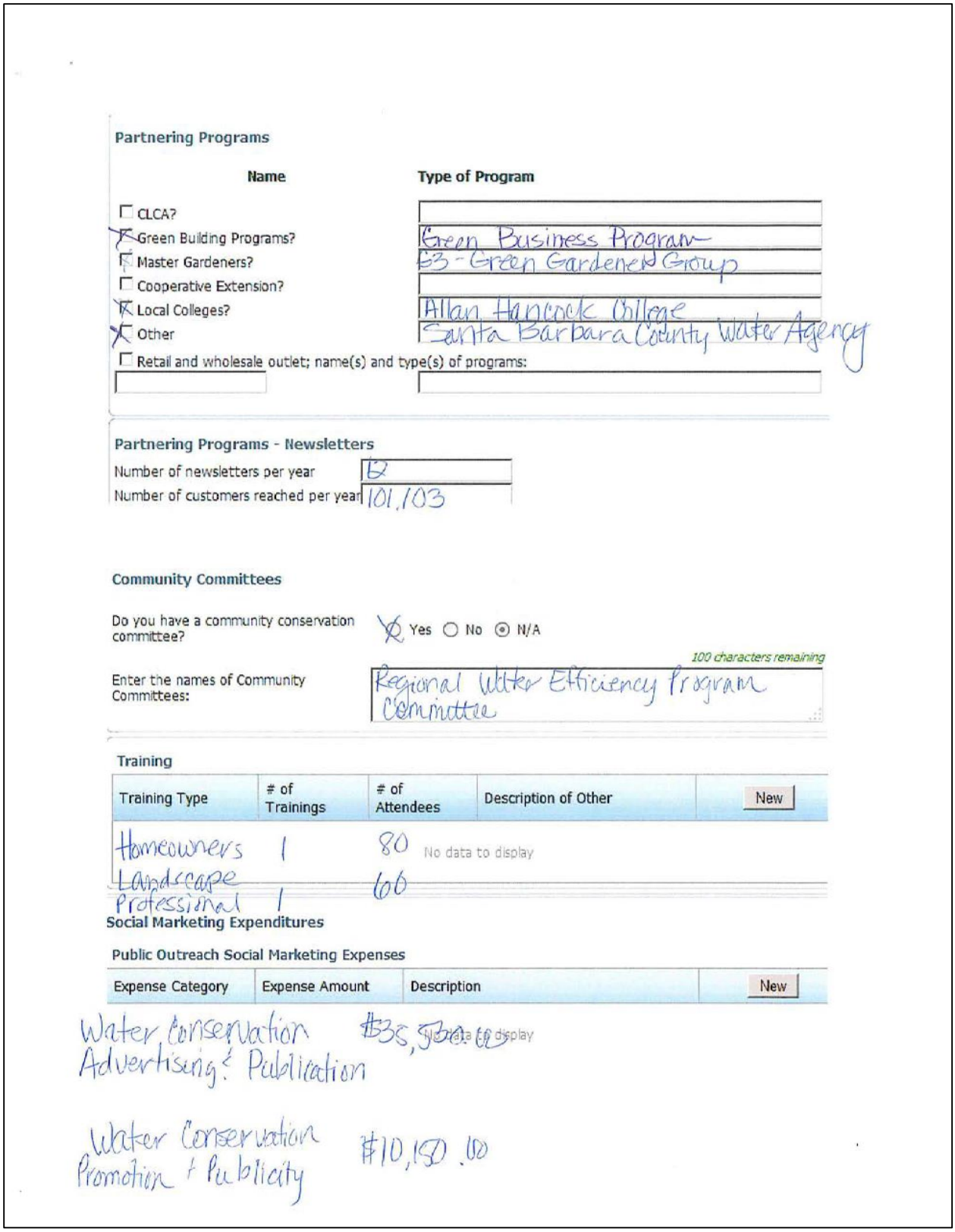
Market Research Topic: Water Conservation

100 characters remaining

Brand Message: Let's Save Together... In Santa Barbara County

100 characters remaining

Brand Mission Statement:



Partnering Programs

Name	Type of Program
☐ CLCA?	
☒ Green Building Programs?	Green Business Program
☒ Master Gardeners?	63 - Green Gardener Group
☐ Cooperative Extension?	
☒ Local Colleges?	Allan Hancock College
☒ Other	Santa Barbara County Water Agency
☐ Retail and wholesale outlet; name(s) and type(s) of programs:	

Partnering Programs - Newsletters

Number of newsletters per year	12
Number of customers reached per year	101,103

Community Committees

Do you have a community conservation committee? ☒ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

100 characters remaining

Enter the names of Community Committees: Regional Water Efficiency Program Committee

Training

Training Type	# of Trainings	# of Attendees	Description of Other	New
Homeowners	1	80	No data to display	
Landscape Professional	1	60		

Social Marketing Expenditures

Public Outreach Social Marketing Expenses

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Description	New
Water Conservation Advertising & Publication	$35,730.00	No data to display	
Water Conservation Promotion & Publicity	$10,150.00		

Partnering Programs - Newsletters

Number of newsletters per year: 12

Number of customers reached per year: 101,103

Partnering with Other Utilities

250 characters remaini

Describe other utilities your agency partners with, including electrical utilities

Conservation Gardens

250 characters remaini

Describe water conservation gardens at your agency or other high traffic areas or new homes.

Santa Barbara County Sustainable Garden
located at 6024. W. Foster Road, Santa Maria CA 93455.
In progress and project to be completed: City Of Santa Maria
Utilities Department Sustainable Garden at 2005 E. Main Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454

Landscape Contests or Awards

100 characters remaini

Describe water wise landscape contests or awards program conducted by your agency.

- Residential Landscape Beautification Contest
- Water Awareness Poster Contest
- Water Wise Award

250 characters remaini

Additional programs supported by agency but not mentioned above.

At Least As Effective As

Is your agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Variant of this BMP? (X) Yes ( ) No ( ) N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."

150 characters remaining

Please Upload Document AsEffectiveAs

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

Exemption Type

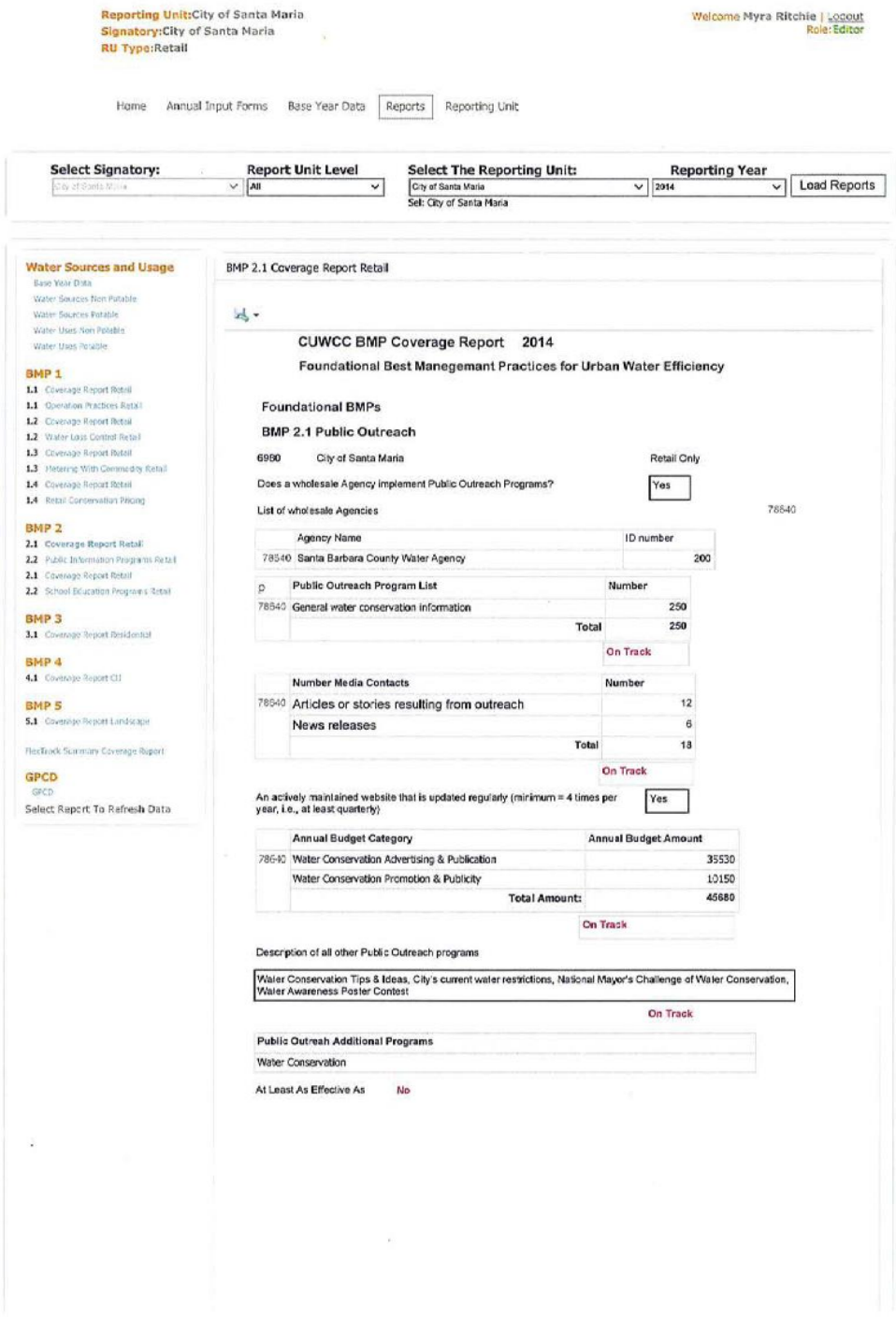
Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

Comments:

250 characters remaining



Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail

Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role: Editor

Home | Annual Input Forms | Base Year Data | Reports | Reporting Unit

Select Signatory: City of Santa Maria | Report Unit Level: All | Select The Reporting Unit: City of Santa Maria | Reporting Year: 2014 | Load Reports
Sel: City of Santa Maria

Water Sources and Usage
Base Year Data
Water Sources Non Potable
Water Sources Potable
Water Uses Non Potable
Water Uses Potable

BMP 1
1.1 Coverage Report Retail
1.1 Operation Practices Retail
1.2 Coverage Report Retail
1.2 Water Loss Control Retail
1.3 Coverage Report Retail
1.3 Metering With Commodity Retail
1.4 Coverage Report Retail
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

BMP 2
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 Public Information Programs Retail
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 School Education Programs Retail

BMP 3
3.1 Coverage Report Residential

BMP 4
4.1 Coverage Report CII

BMP 5
5.1 Coverage Report Landscape

FlexTrack Summary Coverage Report

GPCD
GPCD

Select Report To Refresh Data

BMP 2.1 Coverage Report Retail

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Manegemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Foundational BMPs

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

6980 City of Santa Maria — Retail Only

Does a wholesale Agency implement Public Outreach Programs? Yes

List of wholesale Agencies 78640

	Agency Name	ID number
78640	Santa Barbara County Water Agency	200

p	Public Outreach Program List	Number
78640	General water conservation information	250
	Total	250

On Track

	Number Media Contacts	Number
78640	Articles or stories resulting from outreach	12
	News releases	6
	Total	18

On Track

An actively maintained website that is updated regularly (minimum = 4 times per year, i.e., at least quarterly) Yes

	Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
78640	Water Conservation Advertising & Publication	35530
	Water Conservation Promotion & Publicity	10150
	Total Amount:	45680

On Track

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

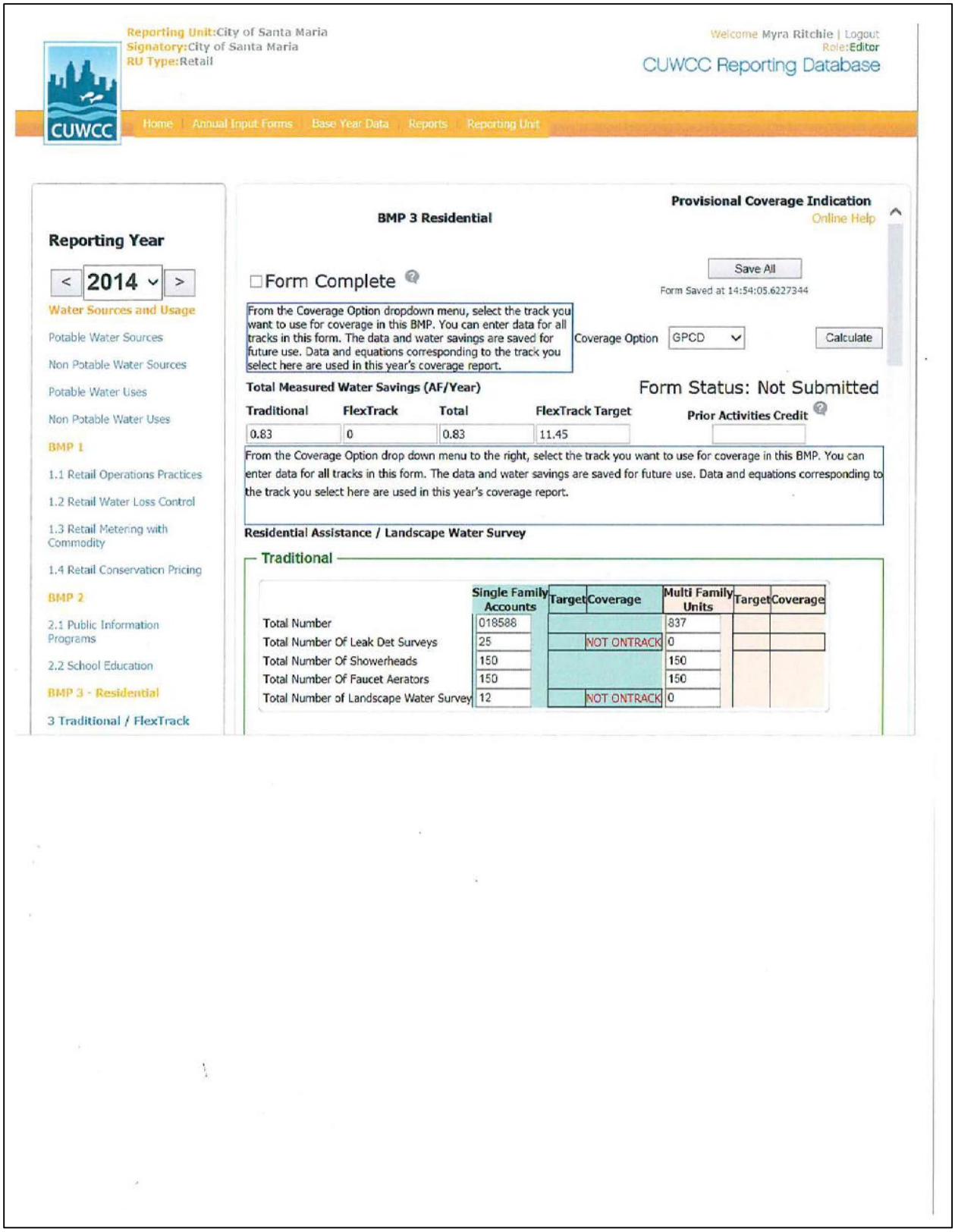
Water Conservation Tips & Ideas, City's current water restrictions, National Mayor's Challenge of Water Conservation, Water Awareness Poster Contest

On Track

Public Outreah Additional Programs
Water Conservation

At Least As Effective As No

http://bmpreporting.v2.cuwcc.org/Pages/CUWCC/ReportingUnit/Report.aspx 5/2/2016



Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail

Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role:Editor

CUWCC Reporting Database

Home | Annual Input Forms | Base Year Data | Reports | Reporting Unit

Reporting Year

< 2014 >

Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
3 Traditional / FlexTrack

BMP 3 Residential

Provisional Coverage Indication
Online Help

☐Form Complete

Save All
Form Saved at 14:54:05.6227344

From the Coverage Option dropdown menu, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings are saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here are used in this year's coverage report.

Coverage Option GPCD Calculate

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Form Status: Not Submitted

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target	Prior Activities Credit
0.83	0	0.83	11.45	

From the Coverage Option drop down menu to the right, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings are saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here are used in this year's coverage report.

Residential Assistance / Landscape Water Survey

Traditional

	Single Family Accounts	Target	Coverage	Multi Family Units	Target	Coverage
Total Number	018588			837		
Total Number Of Leak Det Surveys	25		NOT ONTRACK	0		
Total Number Of Showerheads	150			150		
Total Number Of Faucet Aerators	150			150		
Total Number of Landscape Water Survey	12		NOT ONTRACK	0		

BMP 3 – Residential - Traditional/Flex Track

BMP 3 Residential — **Provisional Coverage Indication** — Online Help

BMP Lookup Table have missing values, please contact CUWCC Admin

☐ Form Complete — Save All

Form Saved at 12:14:13.4615938

From the Coverage Option dropdown menu, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings are saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here are used in this year's coverage report.

Coverage Option: Traditional — Calculate

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target	Prior Activities Credit
0.83		0.83	1.52	

From the Coverage Option drop down menu to the right, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings are saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here are used in this year's coverage report.

Residential Assistance / Landscape Water Survey

Traditional

	Single Family Accounts	Target	Coverage	Multi Family Units	Target	Coverage
Total Number	11587			337		
Total Number Of Leak Det Surveys	25			0		
Total Number Of Showerheads	150			150		
Total Number Of Faucet Aerators	150			150		
Total Number of Landscape Water Survey	12			0		

Has your agency reached a 75% market saturation for showerheads? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ N/A

Flex

Number of Other Measures: 0

50 characters remaining

Description of Other Measures Distributed:

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your back up data, or a methodology Spreadsheet that you have created. Measured water savings AF/YR:

Browse... No file selected. Upload Clear

High Efficiency Clothes Washers HECW

(Agency must complete information for at least one coverage option. You are encouraged to include information on other coverage options, as available; if seeking credit for additional water savings, you must fill out FlexTrack.)

Traditional

	Target	Coverage
Number of installations for HECWs: 0		

Enter the Average Water Factor for all installations if it is less than 5.0: 5

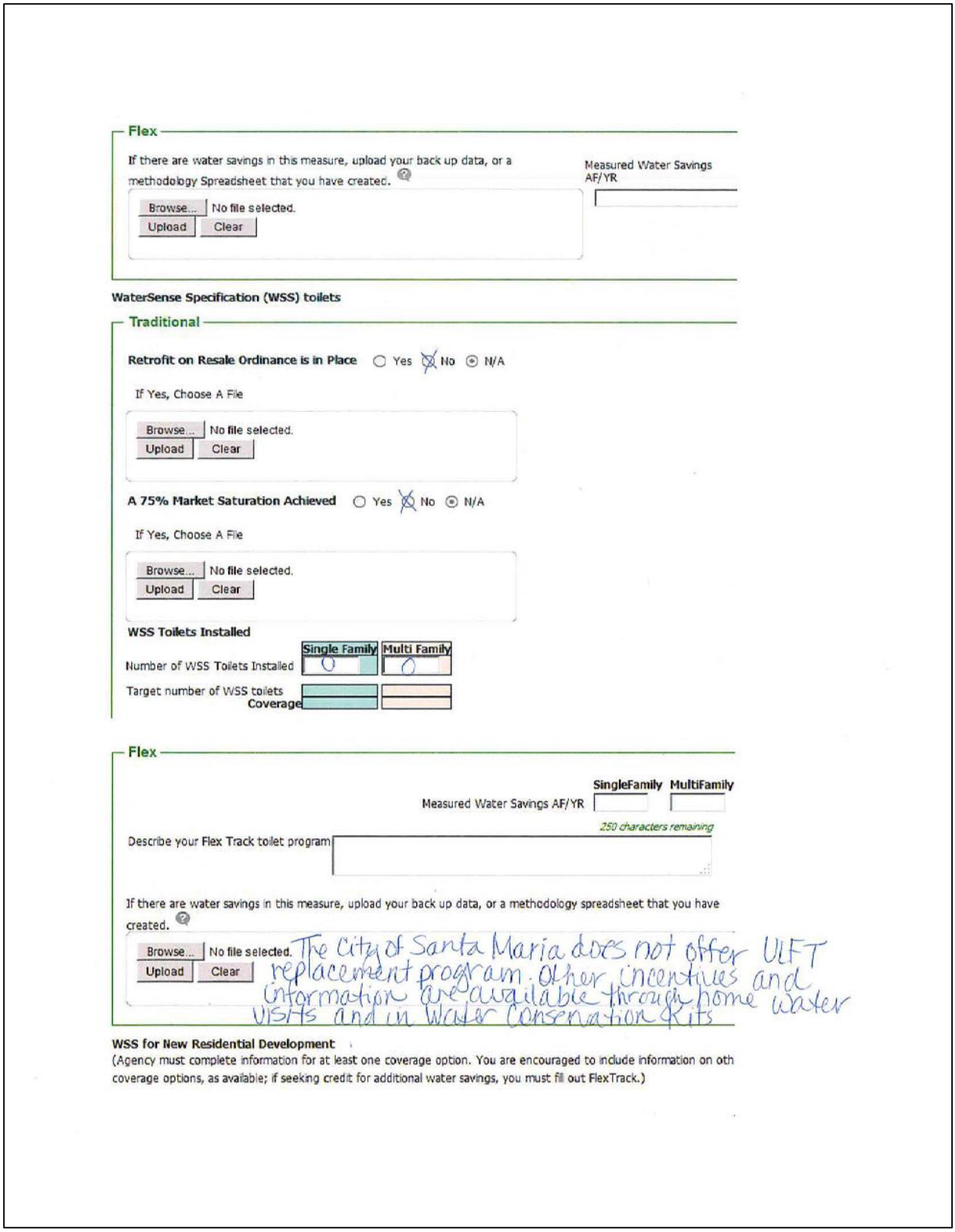
Are financial incentives provided for HECWs ? ○ Yes ☒ No ◉ N/A

Has your agency completed a HECW Market Penetration Study ? ○ Yes ☒ No ◉ N/A

HECW Market Penetration Study Documents

Browse... No file selected. Upload Clear

Rebates for High-efficiency Washing machines are not provided to City of Santa Maria residents. Other incentives and information are available through home water visits and in Water Conservation Kits.



Flex

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your back up data, or a methodology Spreadsheet that you have created.

Measured Water Savings AF/YR

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

WaterSense Specification (WSS) toilets

Traditional

Retrofit on Resale Ordinance is in Place ○ Yes ⊗ No ◉ N/A

If Yes, Choose A File

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

A 75% Market Saturation Achieved ○ Yes ⊗ No ◉ N/A

If Yes, Choose A File

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

WSS Toilets Installed

	Single Family	Multi Family
Number of WSS Toilets Installed	0	0
Target number of WSS toilets		
Coverage		

Flex

	SingleFamily	MultiFamily
Measured Water Savings AF/YR		

250 characters remaining

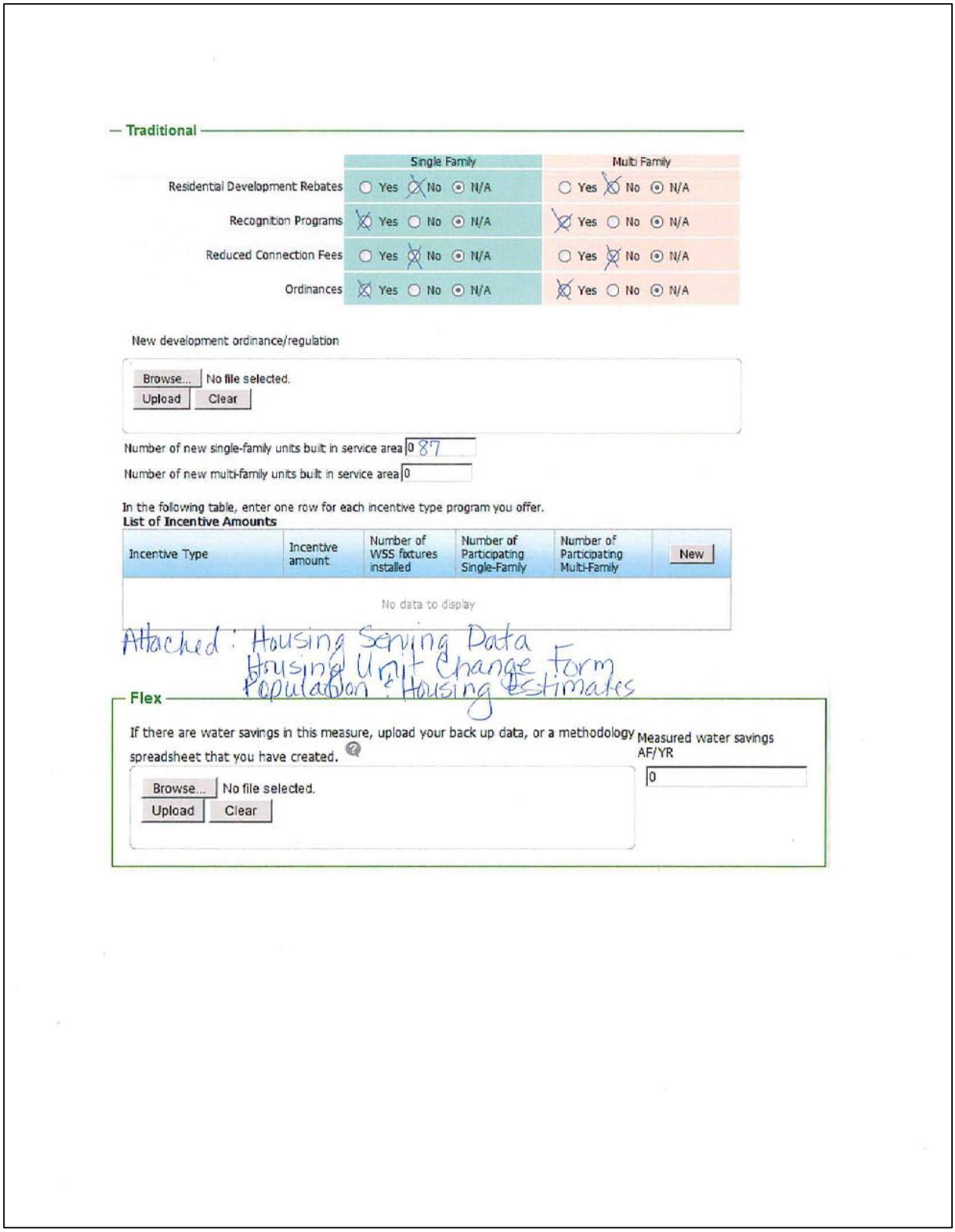
Describe your Flex Track toilet program

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your back up data, or a methodology spreadsheet that you have created.

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

The City of Santa Maria does not offer ULFT replacement program. Other incentives and information are available through home water visits and in Water Conservation Kits

WSS for New Residential Development
(Agency must complete information for at least one coverage option. You are encouraged to include information on oth coverage options, as available; if seeking credit for additional water savings, you must fill out FlexTrack.)



— Traditional —

	Single Family	Multi Family
Residential Development Rebates	○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A	○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A
Recognition Programs	⊗ Yes ○ No ⊙ N/A	⊗ Yes ○ No ⊙ N/A
Reduced Connection Fees	○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A	○ Yes ⊗ No ⊙ N/A
Ordinances	⊗ Yes ○ No ⊙ N/A	⊗ Yes ○ No ⊙ N/A

New development ordinance/regulation

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

Number of new single-family units built in service area 0 87

Number of new multi-family units built in service area 0

In the following table, enter one row for each incentive type program you offer.

List of Incentive Amounts

Incentive Type	Incentive amount	Number of WSS fixtures installed	Number of Participating Single-Family	Number of Participating Multi-Family	New
No data to display					

Attached: Housing Serving Data
Housing Unit Change Form
Population & Housing Estimates

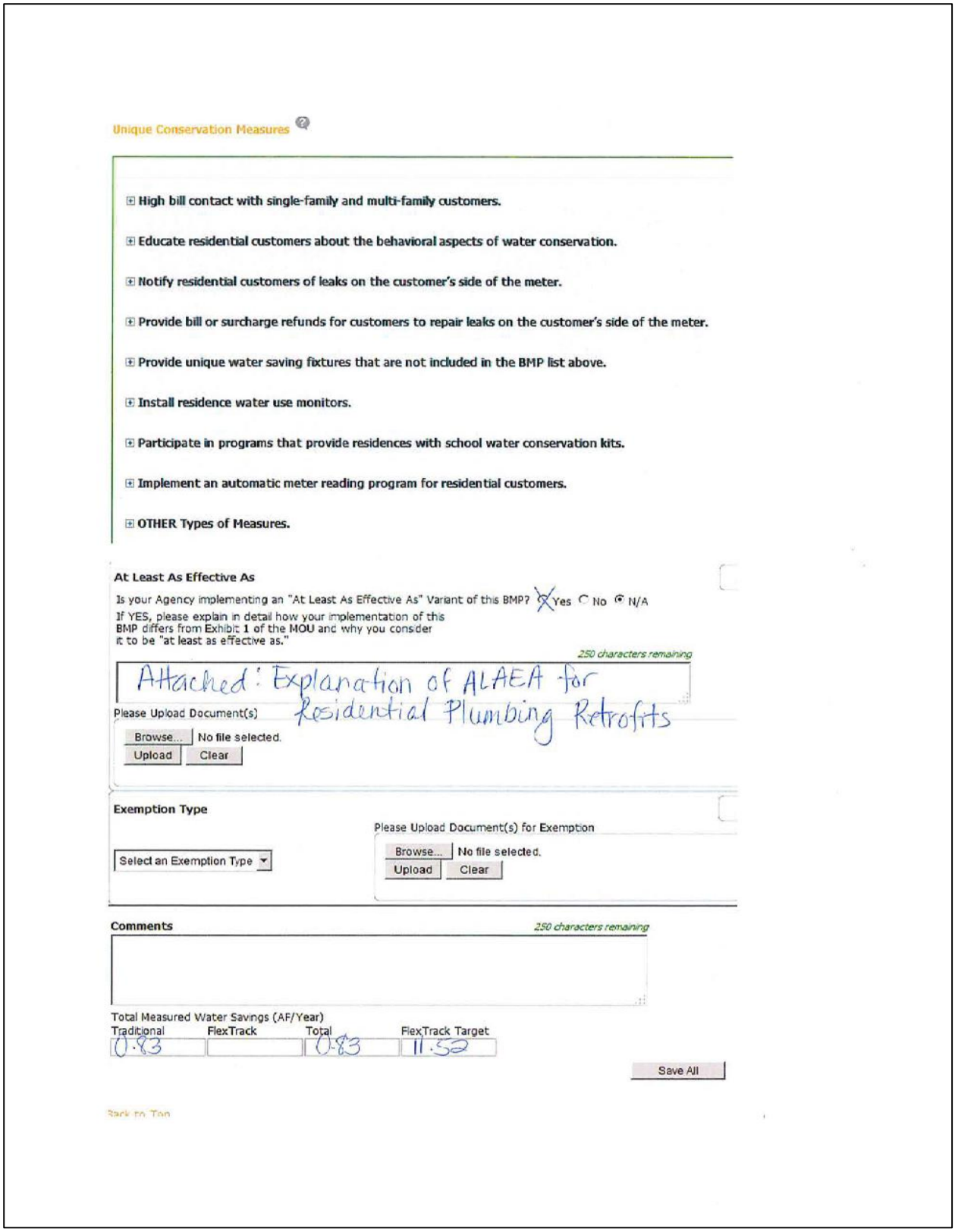
— Flex —

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your back up data, or a methodology spreadsheet that you have created.

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

Measured water savings AF/YR

0



Unique Conservation Measures

- ⊞ High bill contact with single-family and multi-family customers.
- ⊞ Educate residential customers about the behavioral aspects of water conservation.
- ⊞ Notify residential customers of leaks on the customer's side of the meter.
- ⊞ Provide bill or surcharge refunds for customers to repair leaks on the customer's side of the meter.
- ⊞ Provide unique water saving fixtures that are not included in the BMP list above.
- ⊞ Install residence water use monitors.
- ⊞ Participate in programs that provide residences with school water conservation kits.
- ⊞ Implement an automatic meter reading program for residential customers.
- ⊞ OTHER Types of Measures.

At Least As Effective As

Is your Agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Variant of this BMP? (X) Yes ( ) No (•) N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."

250 characters remaining

Attached: Explanation of ALAEA for Residential Plumbing Retrofits

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Exemption Type

Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Comments 250 characters remaining

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target
0.83		0.83	11.52

Save All

Back to Top

Frank Albro Jr.

From: HUS.AutoResponseMail@dof.ca.gov
Sent: Friday, January 09, 2015 9:26 AM
To: Frank Albro Jr.
Subject: Receiving Housing Survey Data

Hi Frank,

The following Added / Updated Housing Units data for Santa Maria,City of Santa Barbara County has been received and saved into the Housing Unit Survey system:

Source Type: Final Inspections

	Single Detached Units	Single Attached Units	Mobile Homes	Two to Four Structures	Five Plus Units	Total Housing Units
Newly Constructed Units	87	0	1	2	5	0	0	93
Demolished Units Lost	-2							-2
Converted Units Lost	-1							-1

Thank you,

Demographic Research Unit

Notice: This is an automatic-sent-response mail. You don't need to respond to it.

1/9/2015

HOUSING UNIT CHANGE FORM

Date of Estimate: 1/1/2016

PLEASE READ ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS. RETURN BY JANUARY 15, 2016.
Demographic Research Unit, Department of Finance, 915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, Fax (916) 327-0222, Telephone (916) 323-4086.

City/Town: Santa Maria County: Santa Barbara

Please check the method you reported on this survey for newly constructed units:

☑ Housing units completed between 1/1/15-12/31/15 based on **Final Inspections, Certificates of Occupancy, Completion Certificates** or **Utility Releases.**

Or

☐ If you can only report building permits issued, you MUST adjust the building permits to estimate completions using a different time frame:
Single unit permits issued: 7/1/14 – 6/30/15; **Multiple unit** permits issued: 1/1/14 – 12/31/14.

SECTION I. HOUSING UNITS GAINED	SINGLE-FAMILY			MULTI-FAMILY				TOTAL UNITS
	Detached Units	Attached Units	Mobile Homes	2, 3, or 4 -Plex		5 or More		
				Structures	Units	Structures	Units	
1. Newly Constructed Units	172					13	208	380
2. Converted Units Gained								
3. Non-Permitted Units Gained								
SECTION II. HOUSING UNITS LOST **From January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015**								
1. Demolition , fire or natural disaster	2							2
2. Converted Units Lost								
3. Non-Permitted Units Lost								

SECTION III. ANNEXATIONS AND DETACHMENTS **For Cities Only**. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
From January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

LAFCO #	Annexation Short Titles & Effective Date	SINGLE-FAMILY			MULTI-FAMILY				TOTAL UNITS
		Detached Units	Attached Units	Mobile Homes	2, 3, or 4 -Plex		5 or More		
					Structures	Units	Structures	Units	

SECTION IV. CIVILIAN GROUP QUARTERS CHANGE Attach additional sheets if necessary.
From January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

Facility Name, Address, Zip Code, & Telephone Number	DATE OF STATUS CHANGE					PERMANENT RESIDENTS	
	Annexed	Detached	Opened	Closed	Changed	1/1/2015	12/31/2015

Reported by: Brian Halvorson Department: Community Development Title: Planner III

Address: 110 S. Pine Street, RM 101 City: Santa Maria Zip Code: CA

E-mail Address: bhalvorson@cityofsantamaria.org Telephone: ( ) 805-925-0951, Ex 418 FAX : (805) 928-7565

Myra Ritchie

From: Bill Shipsey
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2016 8:10 AM
To: Myra Ritchie
Subject: FW: New Population Estimate -- 1/1/2016

Table 2: E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/2016

	POPULATION			HOUSING UNITS					
County / City	Total	Household	Group Quarters	Total	Single Detached	Single Attached	Two to Four	Five Plus	M H
Santa Barbara County									
Buellton	4,957	4,957	0	1,863	1,243	89	13	114	
Carpinteria	13,928	13,909	19	5,602	2,194	424	670	1,466	
Goleta	31,235	31,034	201	11,844	5,419	1,058	1,052	3,694	
Guadalupe	7,348	7,348	0	1,900	1,307	186	215	183	
Lompoc	44,116	40,949	3,167	14,676	7,948	763	2,118	2,867	
Santa Barbara	93,190	91,563	1,627	38,488	18,060	3,408	5,568	11,062	
Santa Maria	104,404	103,397	1,007	28,993	18,129	1,355	2,522	5,438	
Solvang	5,451	5,396	55	2,601	1,520	154	262	529	
Balance Of County	142,088	129,296	12,792	50,553	35,651	3,007	2,657	6,153	
Incorporated	304,629	298,553	6,076	105,967	55,820	7,437	12,420	25,353	
County Total	446,717	427,849	18,868	156,520	91,471	10,444	15,077	31,506	

Myra: This is the result of the housing report that we send in every January…

From: Bill Shipsey
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2016 8:06 AM
To: CD Administration <CDAdministration@cityofsantamaria.org>; CD Planning <CDPlanning@cityofsantamaria.org>; CD Building Counter <CDBuildingCounter@cityofsantamaria.org>
Cc: Mark van de Kamp <mvandekamp@cityofsantamaria.org>; Brad Whitty <bwhitty@cityofsantamaria.org>
Subject: New Population Estimate -- 1/1/2016

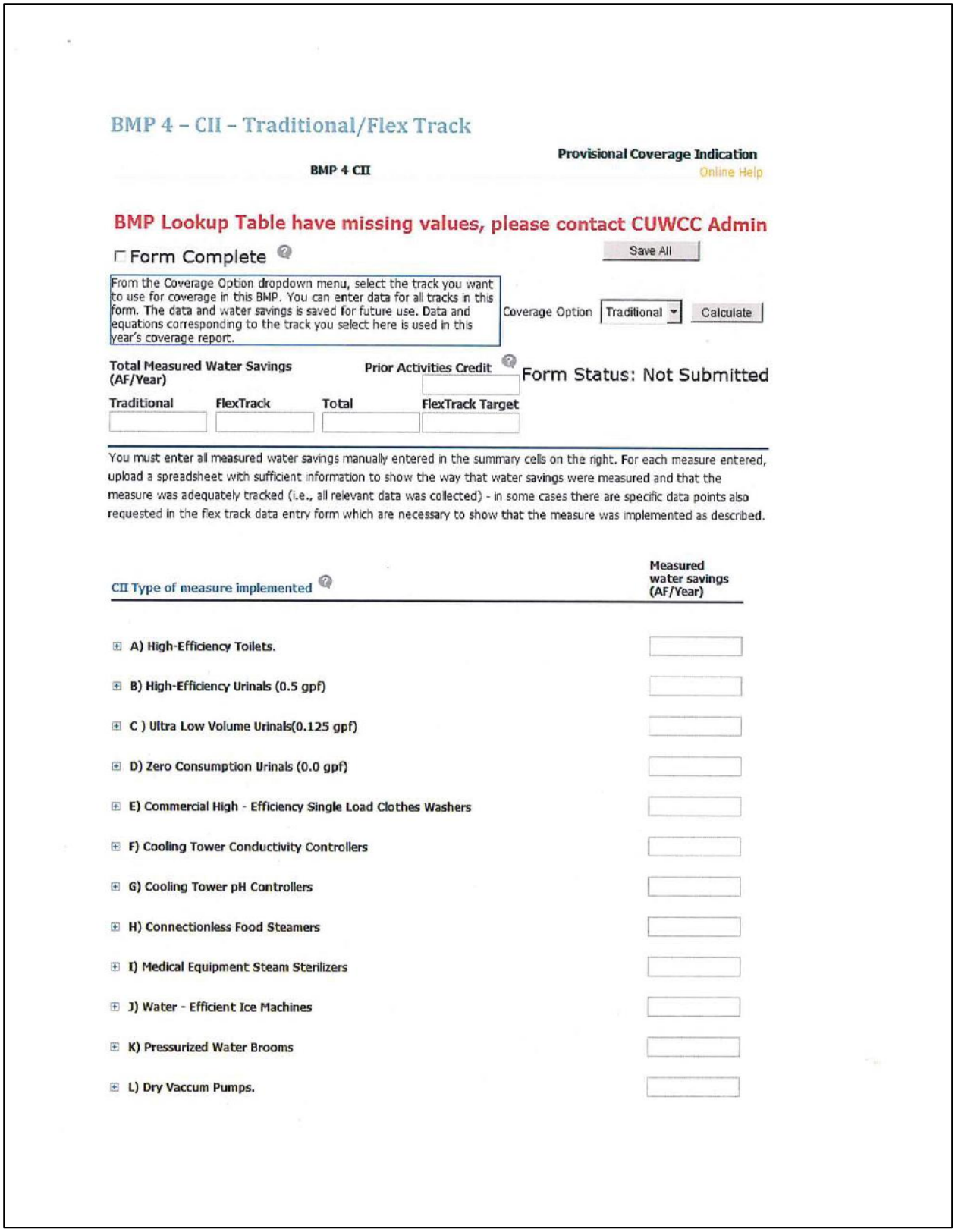
If you have not heard, the latest population estimates have been released.

http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-5/2011-20/documents/E-5_2016_InternetVersion.xls

Bill Shipsey
Planner III
(p) 805.925.0951, extension 2419

1

Residential Plumbing Retrofits	The City of Santa Maria utilizes City events for distributing low-flow devices and uses city webpage to provide information on low-flow kits. Additional media is utilized during Water Awareness Month in May, resulting in additional surveys being scheduled and additional low-flow kits being distributed. These kits include an ultra-low-flow shower head, sink aerators, kitchen swivel aerator, leak detection tablets, and a toilet tank bank
High-efficiency clothes washing machine financial incentive programs	Rebates for High-Efficiency Washing Machines are not provided to City of Santa Maria residents. Other incentives and information are available through home water visits and in Water Conservation kits.
Residential Ultra Low-Flow Toilet (ULFT) replacement programs	The City of Santa Maria does not offer an ULFT replacement program. Other incentives and information are available through home water visits and in Water Conservation kits.



BMP 4 – CII – Traditional/Flex Track

BMP 4 CII — **Provisional Coverage Indication** — Online Help

BMP Lookup Table have missing values, please contact CUWCC Admin

☐ Form Complete — Save All

From the Coverage Option dropdown menu, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings is saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here is used in this year's coverage report.

Coverage Option: Traditional — Calculate

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target

Prior Activities Credit

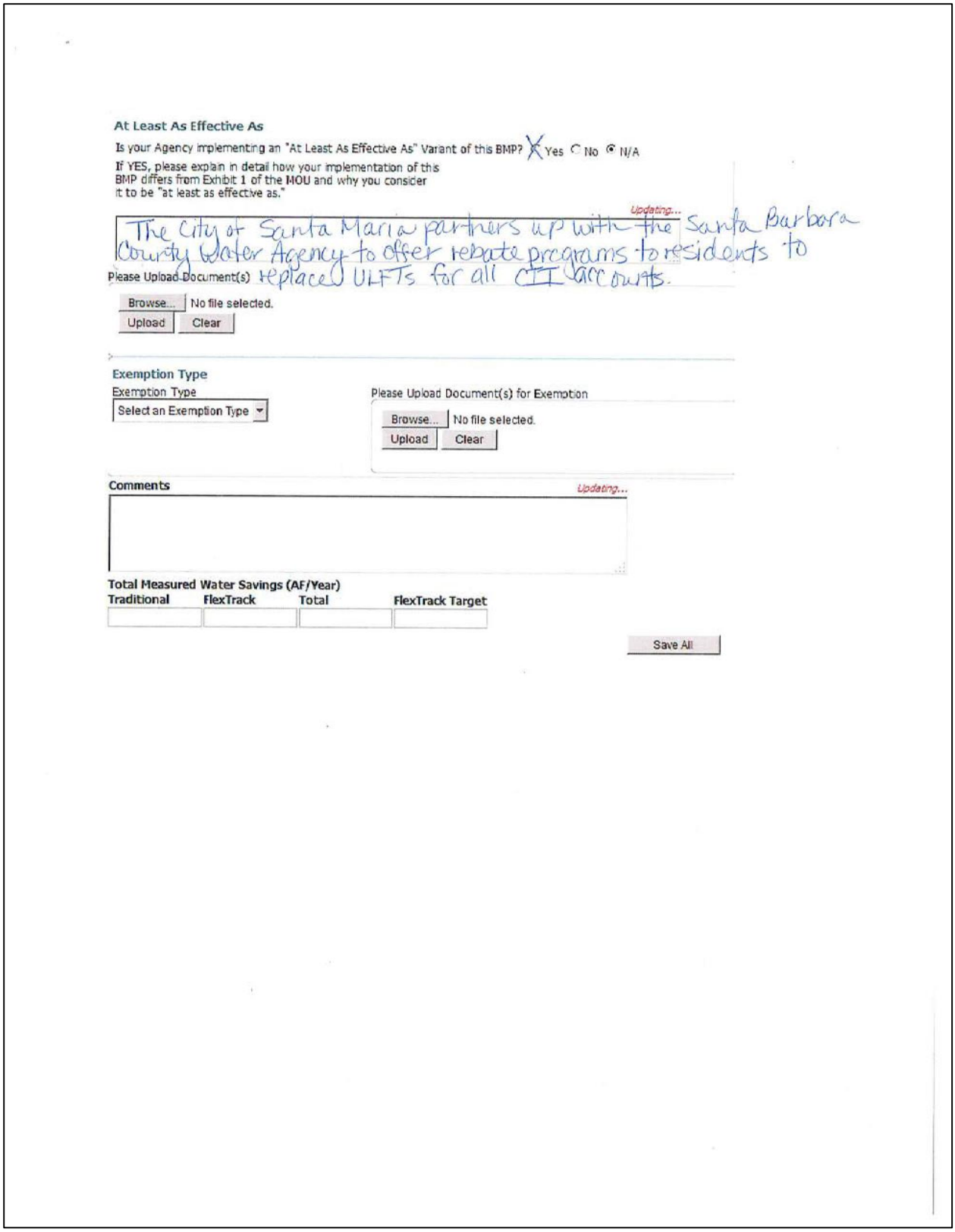
Form Status: Not Submitted

You must enter all measured water savings manually entered in the summary cells on the right. For each measure entered, upload a spreadsheet with sufficient information to show the way that water savings were measured and that the measure was adequately tracked (i.e., all relevant data was collected) - in some cases there are specific data points also requested in the flex track data entry form which are necessary to show that the measure was implemented as described.

CII Type of measure implemented	Measured water savings (AF/Year)
⊞ A) High-Efficiency Toilets.	
⊞ B) High-Efficiency Urinals (0.5 gpf)	
⊞ C) Ultra Low Volume Urinals(0.125 gpf)	
⊞ D) Zero Consumption Urinals (0.0 gpf)	
⊞ E) Commercial High - Efficiency Single Load Clothes Washers	
⊞ F) Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers	
⊞ G) Cooling Tower pH Controllers	
⊞ H) Connectionless Food Steamers	
⊞ I) Medical Equipment Steam Sterilizers	
⊞ J) Water - Efficient Ice Machines	
⊞ K) Pressurized Water Brooms	
⊞ L) Dry Vaccum Pumps.	

Unique Conservation Measures

- M) Industrial Process Water Use Reduction.
- N) Commercial Laundry Retrofits.
- O) Industrial Laundry Retrofits
- P) Filter Upgrades (for pools,spas and fountains)
- Q) Car Wash Reclamation Systems
- R) Wet Cleaning.
- S) Water Audits (To avoid double counting, do not include device/replacement water savings.)
- T) Clean In Place (CIP) Technology (such as bottle sterilization in a beverage processing plant)
- U) Waterless Wok
- V) Alternative On-site Water Sources (For Rain Water Harvesting, commercial rain barrels are excluded. For Foundation Drain Water, exclude permeable paving.)
- W) Sub-metering
- X) High Efficiency Showerheads
- Y) Faucet Flow Restrictors
- Z) Water Efficient Dishwashers
- AA) Hot Water on Demand
- BB) Pre-rinse Spray Valves of 1.3 gpm (gallons per minute) or less
- CC) Central Flush Systems
- Other Measures chosen by the Agency



At Least As Effective As

Is your Agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Variant of this BMP? X Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."

Updating...

The City of Santa Maria partners up with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency to offer rebate programs to residents to replace ULFTs for all CII accounts.

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Exemption Type

Exemption Type

Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

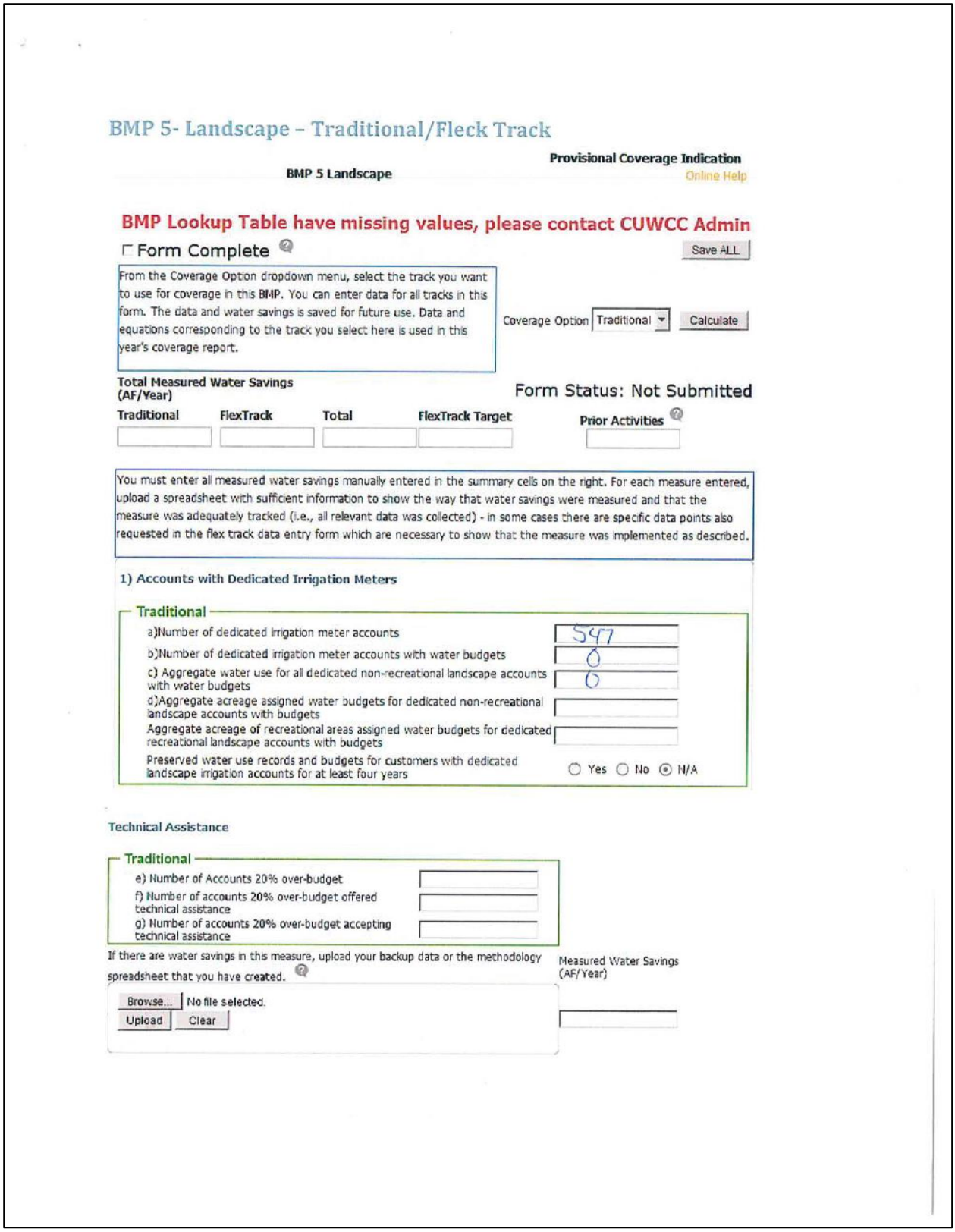
Comments

Updating...

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target

Save All



BMP 5- Landscape – Traditional/Fleck Track

Provisional Coverage Indication

BMP 5 Landscape Online Help

BMP Lookup Table have missing values, please contact CUWCC Admin

☐ Form Complete Save ALL

From the Coverage Option dropdown menu, select the track you want to use for coverage in this BMP. You can enter data for all tracks in this form. The data and water savings is saved for future use. Data and equations corresponding to the track you select here is used in this year's coverage report.

Coverage Option Traditional Calculate

Total Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Form Status: Not Submitted

Traditional	FlexTrack	Total	FlexTrack Target	Prior Activities

You must enter all measured water savings manually entered in the summary cells on the right. For each measure entered, upload a spreadsheet with sufficient information to show the way that water savings were measured and that the measure was adequately tracked (i.e., all relevant data was collected) - in some cases there are specific data points also requested in the flex track data entry form which are necessary to show that the measure was implemented as described.

1) Accounts with Dedicated Irrigation Meters

Traditional

a)Number of dedicated irrigation meter accounts	547
b)Number of dedicated irrigation meter accounts with water budgets	0
c) Aggregate water use for all dedicated non-recreational landscape accounts with water budgets	0
d)Aggregate acreage assigned water budgets for dedicated non-recreational landscape accounts with budgets	
Aggregate acreage of recreational areas assigned water budgets for dedicated recreational landscape accounts with budgets	
Preserved water use records and budgets for customers with dedicated landscape irrigation accounts for at least four years	○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

Technical Assistance

Traditional

e) Number of Accounts 20% over-budget	
f) Number of accounts 20% over-budget offered technical assistance	
g) Number of accounts 20% over-budget accepting technical assistance	

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your backup data or the methodology spreadsheet that you have created.

Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Financial Incentives

Traditional

Have you implemented and maintained an irrigation equipment retrofits incentive program? ○ Yes ⊗ No ◉ N/A

New

Number of incentives	Dollar value of incentives	Incentive Type	Actions
No data to display			

If there are water savings in this measure, upload your backup data or the methodology spreadsheet that you have created.

Measured Water Savings (AF/Year)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

You must enter all measured water savings manually entered in the summary cells on the right. For each measure entered, upload a spreadsheet with sufficient information to show the way that water savings were measured and that the measure was adequately tracked (i.e., all relevant data was collected) - in some cases there are specific data points also requested in the flex track data entry form which are necessary to show that the measure was implemented as described.

Landscape Flex Track Measure Types

1. Monitor and report on landscape water use

⊞ **1a. Measure landscapes and develop water budgets for customers with dedicated landscape meters. Provide timely water use reports with comparisons of water use to budget that provide customers the information they need to adjust irrigation schedules.** No

⊞ **1b. Measure landscapes and develop water budgets for customers with Mixed Use meters. Provide timely water use reports with comparisons of water use to budget that provide customers the information they need to adjust irrigation schedules.** No

⊞ **1c. Establish agency-wide water budget. (Include in Help notes: ETo based water budget in the MWELO changed in 2010 from .8ETo to .7ETo.)** No

⊞ **1d. Establish agency-wide, sector-based irrigation goal to reduce water use, based on season.** No

2. Provide technical landscape resources and training

⊞ 2a. Upon customer requests, provide landscape irrigation management and landscape design information and resources: provide assistance, answer customer questions, respond to run-off and high-bill calls. Yes

⊞ 2b. Perform landscape & irrigation audits: including irrigation scheduling, plant information, and landscape area measurement. Yes

⊞ 2c. Sponsor, co-sponsor, promote, or support landscape workshops, training, presentations and other technical educational events for homeowners and professionals: design, installation, maintenance, water management. Yes

⊞ 2d. Establish time-of-day irrigation restrictions. Yes

⊞ 2e . Establish day-of-week irrigation restrictions. Yes

3. Provide incentives No

⊞ 3a. Establish landscape budget-based rates. No

⊞ 3b. Provide incentives for conversions from mixed-use meters to dedicated landscape meters. No

⊞ 3c. Provide incentives for irrigation equipment upgrades that improve distribution uniformity, irrigation efficiency, or scheduling capabilities. No

⊞ 3d. Provide incentives for the reduction of water use over an irrigated area, or reduction in the size of the irrigated area due to replacement of turf or other high water-using plants with low water-using plants, artificial turf, or permeable surfaces. No

⊞ 3e. Provide incentives for conversions from potable to recycled water. No

⊞ 3f. Provide incentives for the use of alternative sources of water in the landscape (i.e. gray water, rainwater, cisterns, etc.) No

4. Participate in local and regional planning and regulatory activities

⊞ **4a. Collaborate with planning agencies at the local and regional level, other water suppliers in the area and stakeholders in response to state or federal requirements such as the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and AB 1881. Participate in the development, review, implementation, and enforcement of requirements for new developments. Provide water use data to planning agencies.** No

⊞ **4b. Establish or participate in a water conservation advisory committee or other community outreach effort to drive market transformation and exchange information about landscape water conservation with developers, community-based organizations, homeowners associations, residential customers, landscape professionals, educators, other water suppliers in region.** No

⊞ **4c. Participate in regional efforts: integrated water resource management, watershed management, NPDES permit agencies, etc.** No

5. Develop a holistic approach to landscape water use efficiency No

⊞ **5a. Develop and implement a comprehensive landscape water conservation program for all customers. Target marketing efforts to those most likely to result in benefits to both customer and Agency.** Yes

6. Other Measures

⊞ **Other Landscape Measures.**

At Least As Effective As

Is your Agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" Variant of this BMP? ○ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A

If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."

250 characters remaining

Attached: Explanation of Large Landscape Conservation Programs & Incentives

Please Upload Document(s)

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

Exemption Type

Exemption Type

Select an Exemption Type

Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption

Browse... No file selected.

Upload Clear

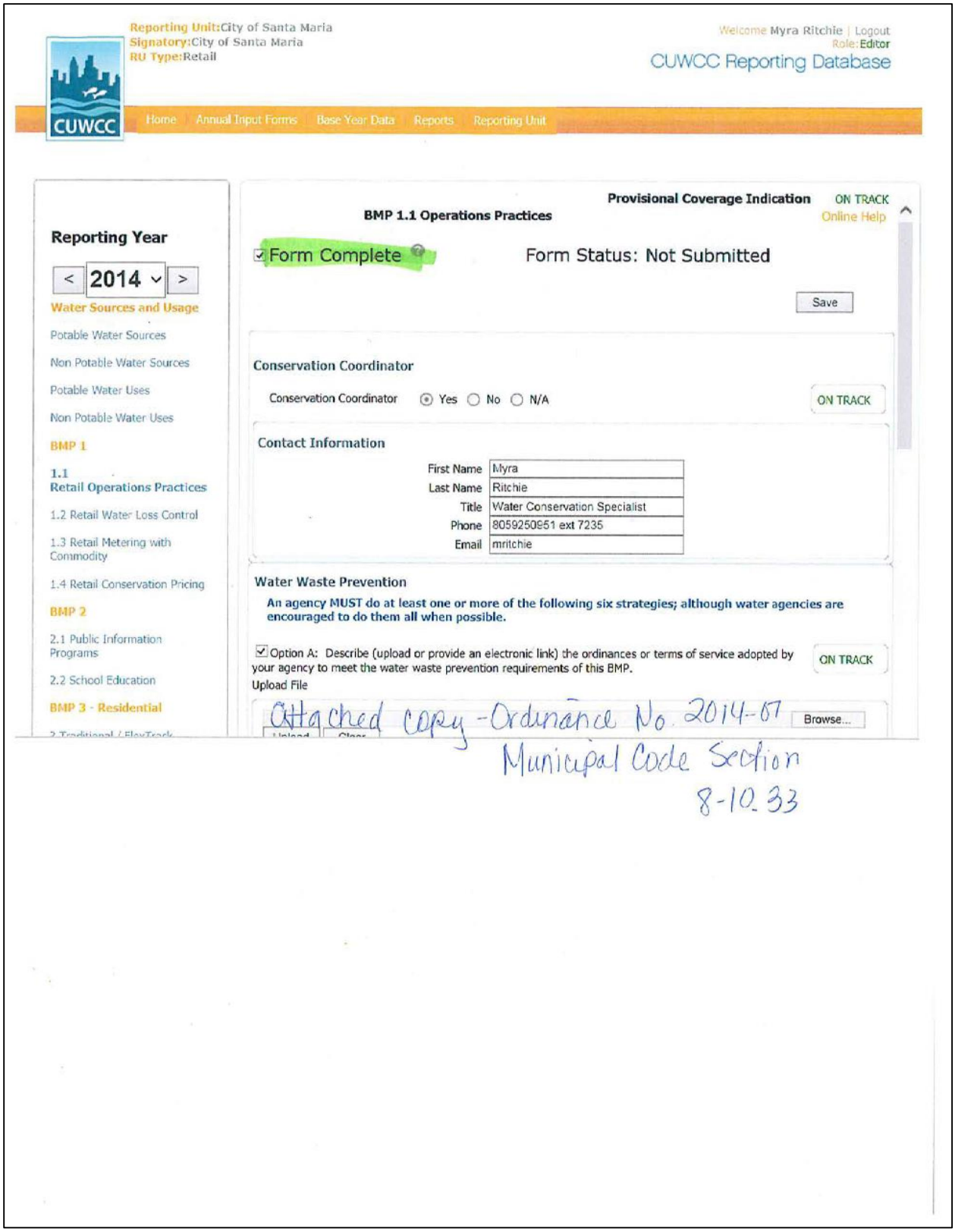
Comments *250 characters remaining*

City does not have a landscape budget. Other incentives and information are available through home water visits and in water conservation kits.

Total Measured Water Savings(AF/Year)

Save All

Programmatic: Landscape	
Large Landscape Conservation Programs & Incentives	The City of Santa Maria has a Secondary Water System which utilizes untreated non-potable groundwater for irrigation of large landscape areas. Through expansion of this system over the last five years, the City of Santa Maria has been able to convert more than 220 AF annually from potable water use. Customers pay a lower "well-water" rate for this water, encouraging its use. This water has a higher nitrogen content, making it desirable for landscaping uses.


Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail
Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role: Editor
CUWCC Reporting Database
Home
Annual Input Forms
Base Year Data
Reports
Reporting Unit
Reporting Year
2014
Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
BMP 1.1 Operations Practices
Provisional Coverage Indication
ON TRACK
Online Help
Form Complete
Form Status: Not Submitted
Save
Conservation Coordinator
Conservation Coordinator
Yes
No
N/A
ON TRACK
Contact Information
First Name
Myra
Last Name
Ritchie
Title
Water Conservation Specialist
Phone
8059250951 ext 7235
Email
mritchie
Water Waste Prevention
An agency MUST do at least one or more of the following six strategies; although water agencies are encouraged to do them all when possible.
Option A: Describe (upload or provide an electronic link) the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.
ON TRACK
Upload File
Browse...
Attached copy - Ordinance No. 2014-07
Municipal Code Section
8-10.33

BMP 1

BMP 1.1 Retail Operations Practices

Conservation Coordinator

Conservation Coordinator ◉ Yes ○ No ◉ N/A — NOT ON TRACK

Contact Information

First Name: Nikki
Last Name: Ritchie
Title: Water Conservation Specialist
Phone: (805) 925-0951
Email: nritchie@cityofsantamaria.org

Water Waste Prevention

An agency MUST do at least one or more of the following six strategies; although water agencies are encouraged to do them all when possible.

☒ Option A: Describe (upload or provide an electronic link) the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP. — NOT ON TRACK

Upload File

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

URL

Describe Ordinance or Terms — 250 characters remaining

☒ **Option B:** Describe (upload or provide an electronic link) any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction(s) or regulatory agencies within your service area.

Upload File

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

URL

Describe Ordinances or Requirements — 250 characters remaining

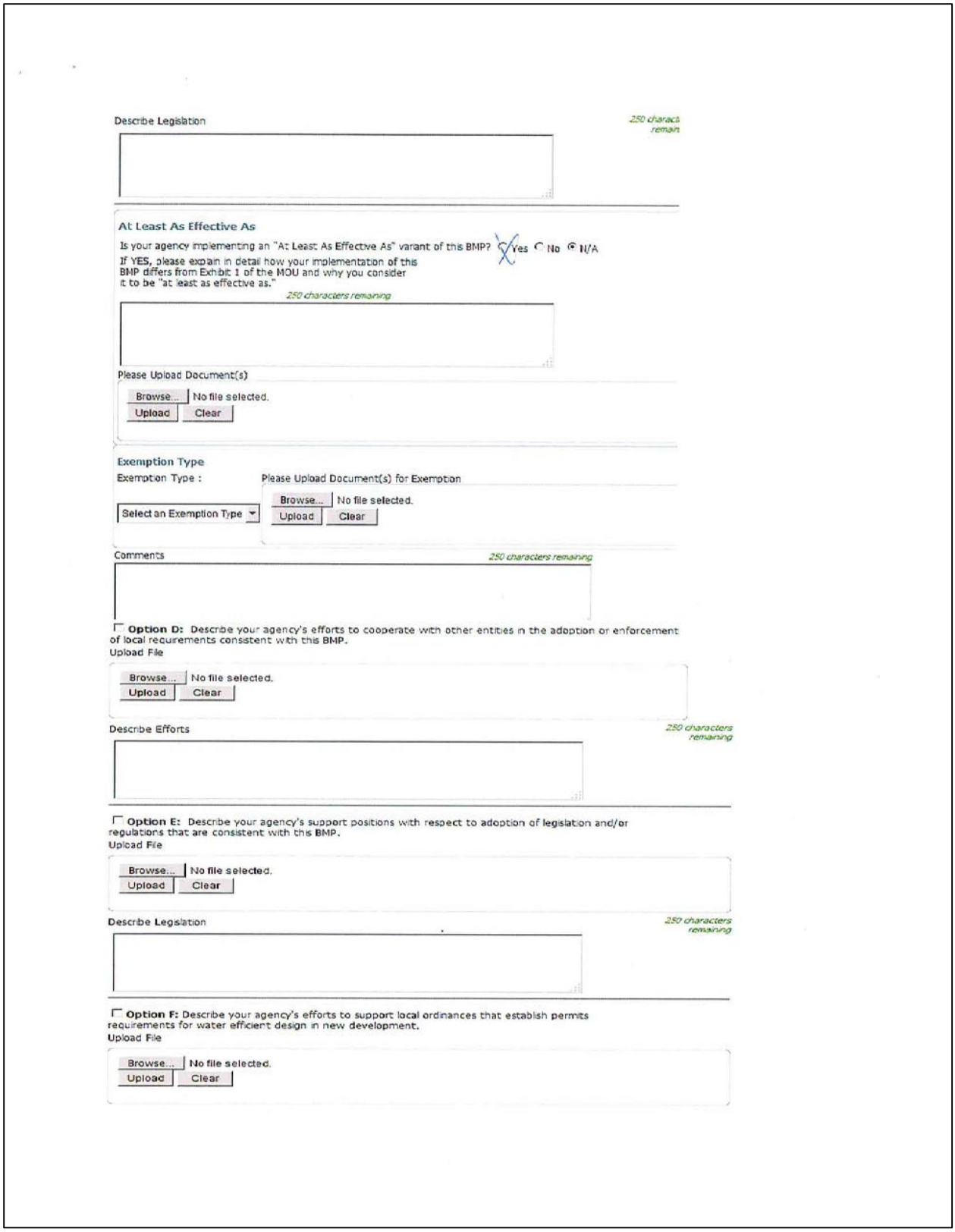
☐ **Option C:** Describe (upload or provide an electronic link) any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.

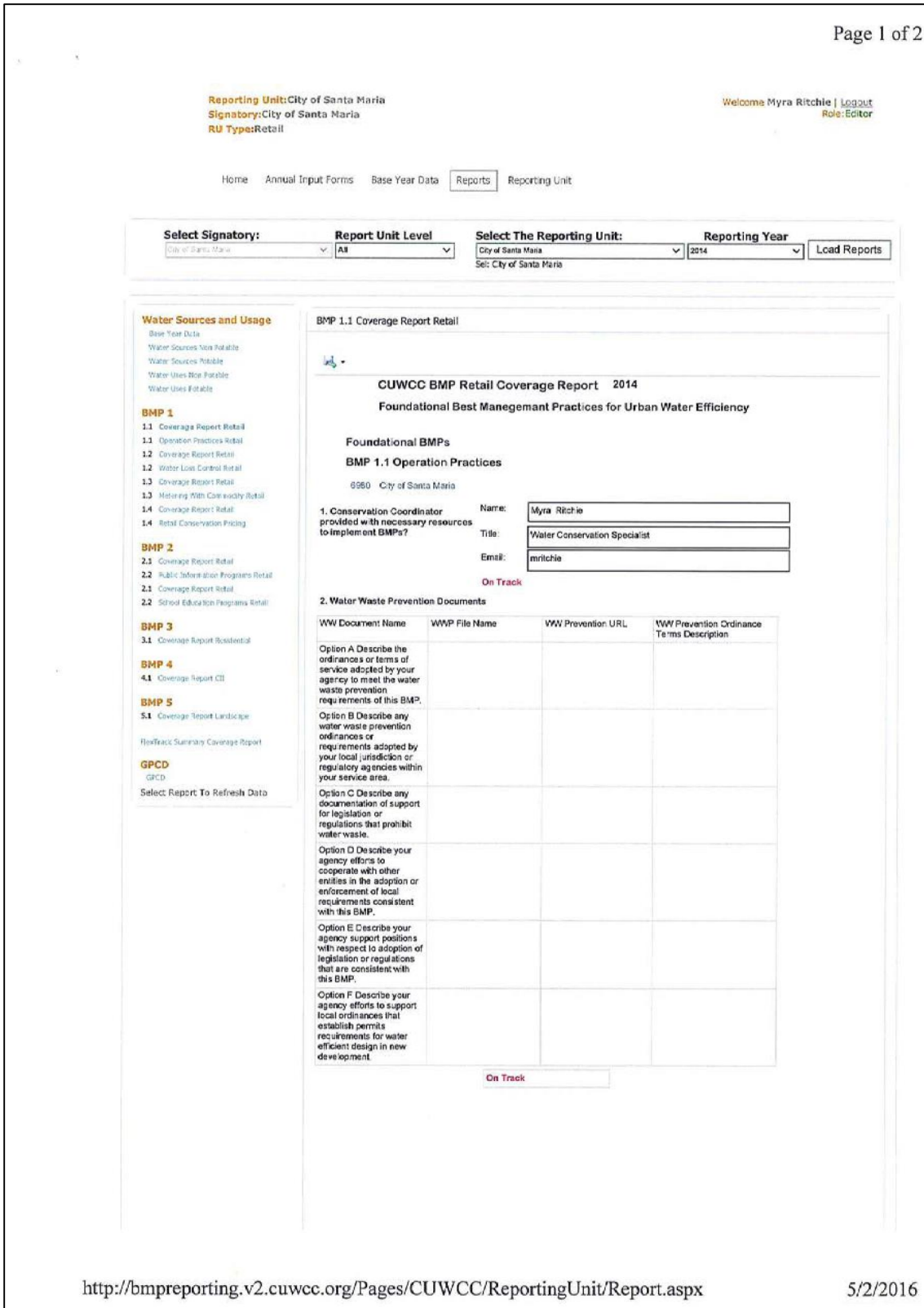
Upload File

Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear

URL

Describe the support provided for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste. — 250 characters remaining


Describe Legislation
250 charact remain
At Least As Effective As
Is your agency implementing an "At Least As Effective As" variant of this BMP? Yes No N/A
If YES, please explain in detail how your implementation of this BMP differs from Exhibit 1 of the MOU and why you consider it to be "at least as effective as."
250 characters remaining
Please Upload Document(s)
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Exemption Type
Exemption Type :
Please Upload Document(s) for Exemption
Select an Exemption Type
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Comments
250 characters remaining
Option D: Describe your agency's efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.
Upload File
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Describe Efforts
250 characters remaining
Option E: Describe your agency's support positions with respect to adoption of legislation and/or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.
Upload File
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear
Describe Legislation
250 characters remaining
Option F: Describe your agency's efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.
Upload File
Browse... No file selected.
Upload Clear



Reporting Unit:City of Santa Maria
Signatory:City of Santa Maria
RU Type:Retail

Welcome Myra Ritchie | Logout
Role: Editor

Home | Annual Input Forms | Base Year Data | Reports | Reporting Unit

Select Signatory: City of Santa Maria | Report Unit Level: All | Select The Reporting Unit: City of Santa Maria | Reporting Year: 2014 | Load Reports
Sel: City of Santa Maria

Water Sources and Usage
Base Year Data
Water Sources Non Potable
Water Sources Potable
Water Uses Non Potable
Water Uses Potable

BMP 1
1.1 Coverage Report Retail
1.1 Operation Practices Retail
1.2 Coverage Report Retail
1.2 Water Loss Control Retail
1.3 Coverage Report Retail
1.3 Metering With Commodity Retail
1.4 Coverage Report Retail
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

BMP 2
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 Public Information Programs Retail
2.1 Coverage Report Retail
2.2 School Education Programs Retail

BMP 3
3.1 Coverage Report Residential

BMP 4
4.1 Coverage Report CII

BMP 5
5.1 Coverage Report Landscape

FlowTrack Summary Coverage Report

GPCD
GPCD

Select Report To Refresh Data

BMP 1.1 Coverage Report Retail

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Manegemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Foundational BMPs

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

6960 City of Santa Maria

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?
Name: Myra Ritchie
Title: Water Conservation Specialist
Email: mritchie

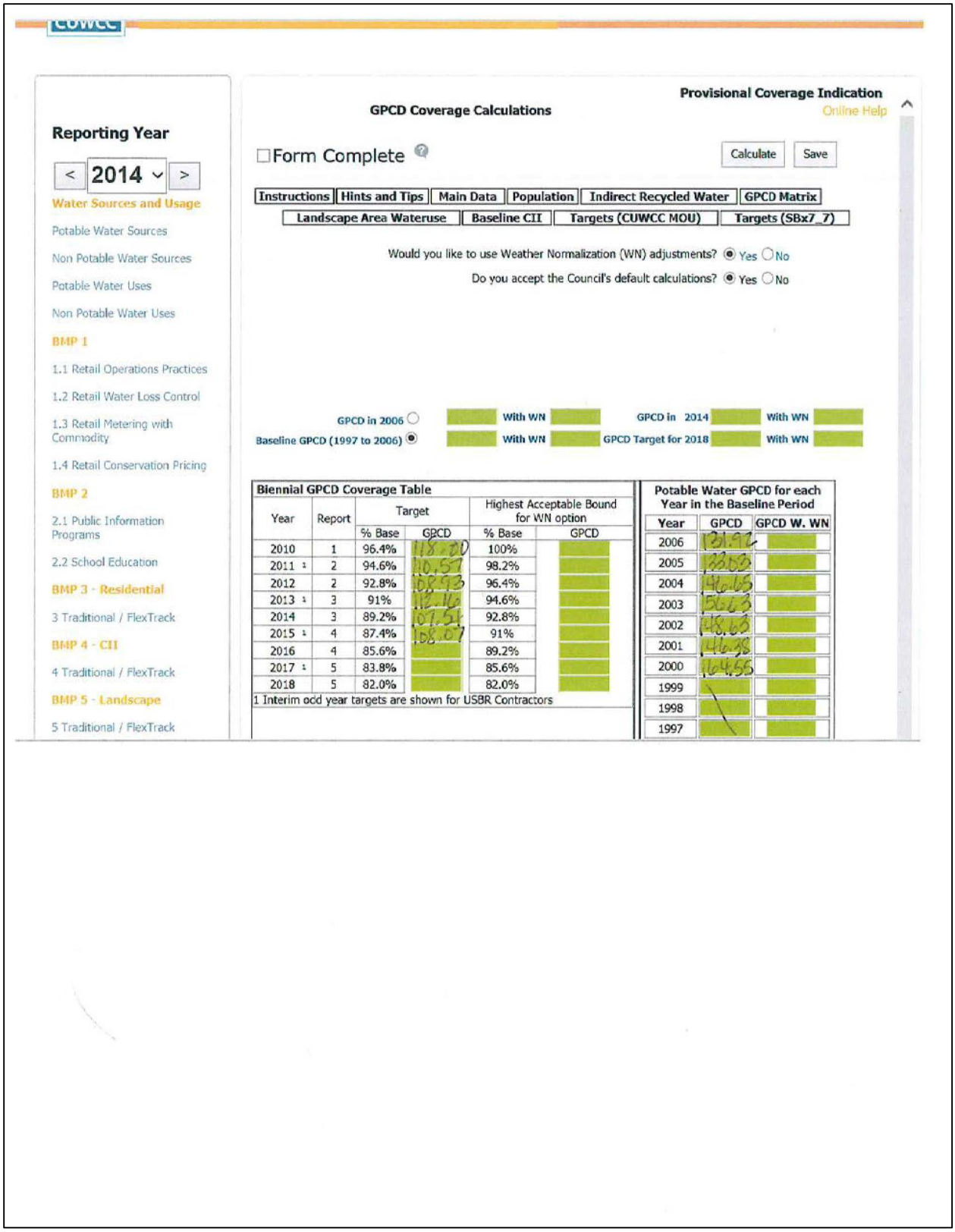
On Track

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.			
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.			
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

On Track

http://bmpreporting.v2.cuwcc.org/Pages/CUWCC/ReportingUnit/Report.aspx 5/2/2016



Reporting Year

< 2014 >

Water Sources and Usage
Potable Water Sources
Non Potable Water Sources
Potable Water Uses
Non Potable Water Uses
BMP 1
1.1 Retail Operations Practices
1.2 Retail Water Loss Control
1.3 Retail Metering with Commodity
1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing
BMP 2
2.1 Public Information Programs
2.2 School Education
BMP 3 - Residential
3 Traditional / FlexTrack
BMP 4 - CII
4 Traditional / FlexTrack
BMP 5 - Landscape
5 Traditional / FlexTrack

GPCD Coverage Calculations

Provisional Coverage Indication

Online Help

☐Form Complete

Calculate | Save

Instructions | Hints and Tips | Main Data | Population | Indirect Recycled Water | GPCD Matrix | Landscape Area Wateruse | Baseline CII | Targets (CUWCC MOU) | Targets (SBx7_7)

Would you like to use Weather Normalization (WN) adjustments? ◉ Yes ○ No

Do you accept the Council's default calculations? ◉ Yes ○ No

GPCD in 2006 ○ With WN | GPCD in 2014 With WN

Baseline GPCD (1997 to 2006) ◉ With WN | GPCD Target for 2018 With WN

Biennial GPCD Coverage Table

Year	Report	Target		Highest Acceptable Bound for WN option	
		% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	118.00	100%	
2011 ¹	2	94.6%	110.57	98.2%	
2012	2	92.8%	108.93	96.4%	
2013 ¹	3	91%	112.16	94.6%	
2014	3	89.2%	107.51	92.8%	
2015 ¹	4	87.4%	108.07	91%	
2016	4	85.6%		89.2%	
2017 ¹	5	83.8%		85.6%	
2018	5	82.0%		82.0%	

1 Interim odd year targets are shown for USBR Contractors

Potable Water GPCD for each Year in the Baseline Period

Year	GPCD	GPCD W. WN
2006	131.92	
2005	132.03	
2004	146.65	
2003	156.63	
2002	148.63	
2001	146.38	
2000	164.55	
1999		
1998		
1997		

GDCP

Coverage Calculation Summary Page (Home Page)

GPCD Coverage Calculations

Provisional Coverage Indication
Online Help

☐ Form Complete

Calculate | Save

Instructions | Hints and Tips | Main Data | Population | Indirect Recycled Water | GPCD Matrix
Landscape Area Wateruse | Baseline CII | Targets (CUWCC MOU) | Targets (SBx7_7)

Would you like to use Weather Normalization (WN) adjustments? ◉ Yes ○ No
Do you accept the Council's default calculations? ◉ Yes ○ No

GPCD in 2006 ○ With WN | GPCD in 2015 With WN
Baseline GPCD (1997 to 2006) ◉ With WN | GPCD Target for 2018 With WN

Biennial GPCD Coverage Table

Year	Report	Target % Base	Target GPCD	Highest Acceptable Bound for WN option % Base	Highest Acceptable Bound for WN option GPCD
2010	1	96.4%		100%	
2011 [1]	2	94.6%		98.2%	
2012	2	92.8%		96.4%	
2013 [1]	3	91%		94.6%	
2014	3	89.2%		92.8%	
2015 [1]	4	87.4%		91%	
2016	4	85.6%		89.2%	
2017 [1]	5	83.8%		85.6%	
2018	5	82.0%		82.0%	

1 Interim odd year targets are shown for USBR Contractors

Potable Water GPCD for each Year in the Baseline Period

Year	GPCD	GPCD W. WN
2006		
2005		
2004		
2003		
2002		
2001		
2000		
1999		
1998		
1997		

TARGETS/COMPLIANCE (SBx7-7)

Target Summary	2020	2015
Method 1 -	118	133
Method 2		
Method 3		
Method 4		
	Min Value	Max Value

Important!
Current Water Restrictions in Santa Maria

To achieve the 16% State-mandated water conservation requirement, the following water restrictions are currently in effect:

- No runoff when irrigating with potable water.
- No use of potable water on driveways or sidewalks.
- No use of hoses without a shut-off nozzle to wash vehicles.
- No use of potable water in a non-recirculating, decorative water feature.
- No outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water from 12:00 - 4:00 p.m.
- No application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

Water Conservation Hotline & Information

Call: 925-0951 ext. 802
Email: waterhotline@cityofsantamaria.org

Call or email the Water Conservation Hotline to report water misuse or leaks, to request more information, or schedule a free home water conservation visit.

For more information, please contact:

CITY OF SANTA MARIA
Utilities Department
(805) 925-0951 ext. 7270 ■ www.cityofsantamaria.org

Importante!
Restricciones de agua actuales en Santa María

Para lograr el requerimiento del 16% en conservación de agua exigidos por el Estado, las siguientes **restricciones de agua** están actualmente en vigor:

- No escurrimiento de agua cuando riegue con agua potable.
- No uso de agua potable en caminos de entrada o banquetas.
- Ningún uso de mangueras sin válvula de cierre cuando laven vehículos.
- Ningún uso de agua potable sin recirculación en elementos decorativos de agua.
- No riegue zonas exteriores de paisajes ornamentales o césped con agua potable entre las horas de 12:00 - 4:00 pm.
- No riegue con agua potable el césped o paisajes ornamentales durante o dentro de las 48 horas después de una lluvia medible.

Línea Directa e información Sobre Conservación del Agua

Llame: 925-0951 ext. 802
Correo electrónico: waterhotline@cityofsantamaria.org

Llama o manda un correo electrónico a la Línea Directa de Conservación de Agua para reportar el mal uso del agua o fugas de agua, para solicitar más información o para solicitar una visita sobre la conservación de agua en casa gratis.

Para obtener más información, póngase en contacto:

CITY OF SANTA MARIA
Utilities Department
(805) 925-0951 ext. 7270 ■ www.cityofsantamaria.org

Appendix I – Supporting Documentation: Adoption, Submittal, Implementation

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

RESOLUTION NO. 2016- 63

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq. known as the Urban Water Management Plan Act) ("Act") was enacted by the California Legislature during the 1983-1984 Regular Session; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 797 was amended by Assembly Bill 2661 in 1990, Assembly Bills 1869 and 11X in 1991, Assembly Bill 892 in 1993, Assembly Bill 2853 and Senate Bill 1017 in 1994, Assembly Bill 1845 and 1011 in 1995, Senate Bill X 7-7 in 2010, and Senate Bill 1420 in 2014; and

WHEREAS, the mandate of the Act calls for medium and large urban water purveyors, defined as those serving 3,000 or more customers or providing at least 3,000 acre-feet of water per year, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Maria, in accordance with the Act, prepared and adopted Urban Water Management Plans in 1987, 1991, 1996, 2000, 2007, and 2011, summarizing historic and existing water supply and quality; the ability to meet future water demands both in quantity and quality; and specific conservation measures outlined in the Act as they apply to the City of Santa Maria.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, as follows:

1. The 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, incorporated herein by reference, is hereby approved and adopted; and
2. The Director of Utilities, or his designee, is directed to file the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date, in accordance with Assembly Bill 797.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Santa Maria, held this 17th day of May, 2016.

/s/ ALICE M. PATINO
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
BY: _____
CITY ATTORNEY

CONTENTS:
BY: _____
DEPARTMENT HEAD

BY: _____
CITY MANAGER

Figure I-1 – Resolution of the City Council approving and adopting the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

CITY OF SANTA MARIA
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Santa Maria will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, May 17, 2016, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, California, to consider the following:

> **2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE.** The City Council will consider the Urban Water Management Plan Update as mandated by California Water Code Section 10642 which requires medium and large urban water purveyors to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan and update it every five years. The City's original Plan was adopted in June of 1988 with the last update adopted in July 2011.

Information regarding this item is on file in the Utilities Department, 2065 E. Main Street, 925-0951, ext. 7270. Copies of the staff reports regarding these items will be available for public review in the City Clerk's Office at 110 E. Cook Street, Rm. 3, the Reference Section of the City Library at 421 S. McClelland, and on the City's Web Site at www.cityofsantamaria.org on Friday, May 13, 2016.

All interested persons are invited to attend. If you challenge the above-noticed project in court, you may be limited to raising those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Santa Maria at, or prior to, the public hearing. The City of Santa Maria welcomes orderly participation at its meetings from all members of the public.

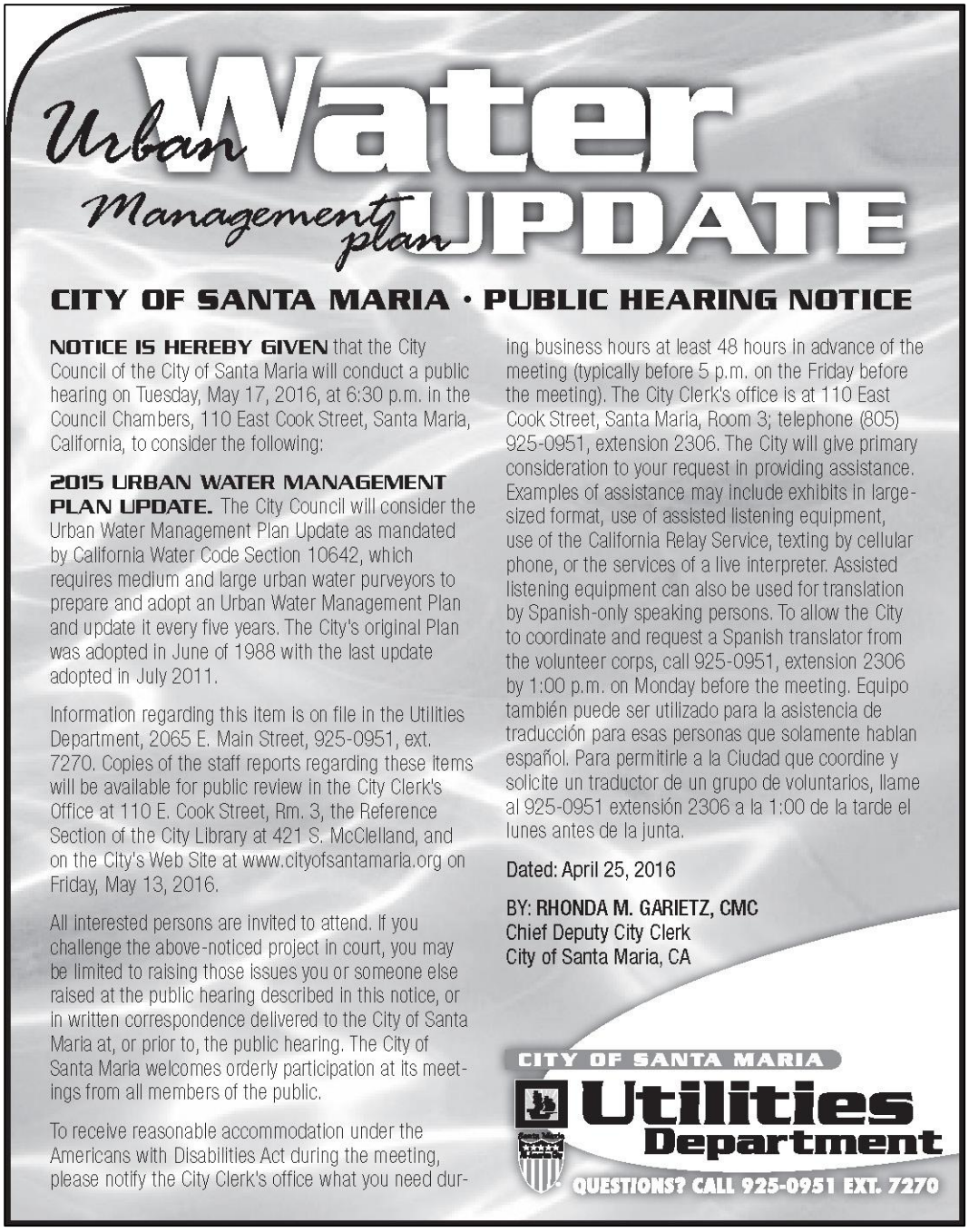
To receive reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act during the meeting, please notify the City Clerk's office what you need during business hours at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting (typically before 5 p.m. on the Friday before the meeting). The City Clerk's office is at 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, Room 3; telephone (805) 925-0951, extension 2306. The City will give primary consideration to your request in providing assistance. Examples of assistance may include exhibits in large-sized format, use of assisted listening equipment, use of the California Relay Service, texting by cellular phone, or the services of a live interpreter. Assisted listening equipment can also be used for translation by Spanish-only speaking persons. To allow the City to coordinate and request a Spanish translator from the volunteer corps, call 925-0951, extension 2306 by 1:00 p.m. on Monday before the meeting. Equipo también puede ser utilizado para la asistencia de traducción para esas personas que solamente hablan español. Para permitirle a la Ciudad que coordine y solicite un traductor de un grupo de voluntarios, llame al 925-0951 extensión 2306 a la 1:00 de la tarde el lunes antes de la junta.

Dated: April 25, 2016

BY: ***/s/ Rhonda M. Garietz***
RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk
City of Santa Maria, CA

Publish Two Times
Santa Maria Times
Friday, April 29, 2016
Friday, May 6, 2016

Figure I-2. Public Hearing Notice of UWMP Public Hearing on May 17, 2016



Urban Water Management Plan UPDATE

CITY OF SANTA MARIA • PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Santa Maria will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, May 17, 2016, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, California, to consider the following:

2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE. The City Council will consider the Urban Water Management Plan Update as mandated by California Water Code Section 10642, which requires medium and large urban water purveyors to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan and update it every five years. The City's original Plan was adopted in June of 1988 with the last update adopted in July 2011.

Information regarding this item is on file in the Utilities Department, 2065 E. Main Street, 925-0951, ext. 7270. Copies of the staff reports regarding these items will be available for public review in the City Clerk's Office at 110 E. Cook Street, Rm. 3, the Reference Section of the City Library at 421 S. McClelland, and on the City's Web Site at www.cityofsantamaria.org on Friday, May 13, 2016.

All interested persons are invited to attend. If you challenge the above-noticed project in court, you may be limited to raising those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Santa Maria at, or prior to, the public hearing. The City of Santa Maria welcomes orderly participation at its meetings from all members of the public.

To receive reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act during the meeting, please notify the City Clerk's office what you need during business hours at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting (typically before 5 p.m. on the Friday before the meeting). The City Clerk's office is at 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria, Room 3; telephone (805) 925-0951, extension 2306. The City will give primary consideration to your request in providing assistance. Examples of assistance may include exhibits in large-sized format, use of assisted listening equipment, use of the California Relay Service, texting by cellular phone, or the services of a live interpreter. Assisted listening equipment can also be used for translation by Spanish-only speaking persons. To allow the City to coordinate and request a Spanish translator from the volunteer corps, call 925-0951, extension 2306 by 1:00 p.m. on Monday before the meeting. Equipo también puede ser utilizado para la asistencia de traducción para esas personas que solamente hablan español. Para permitirle a la Ciudad que coordine y solicite un traductor de un grupo de voluntarios, llame al 925-0951 extensión 2306 a la 1:00 de la tarde el lunes antes de la junta.

Dated: April 25, 2016

BY: RHONDA M. GARIETZ, CMC
Chief Deputy City Clerk
City of Santa Maria, CA

CITY OF SANTA MARIA
Utilities Department
QUESTIONS? CALL 925-0951 EXT. 7270

Figure I-3. Public Hearing Notice (English) of UWMP Public Hearing on May 17, 2016

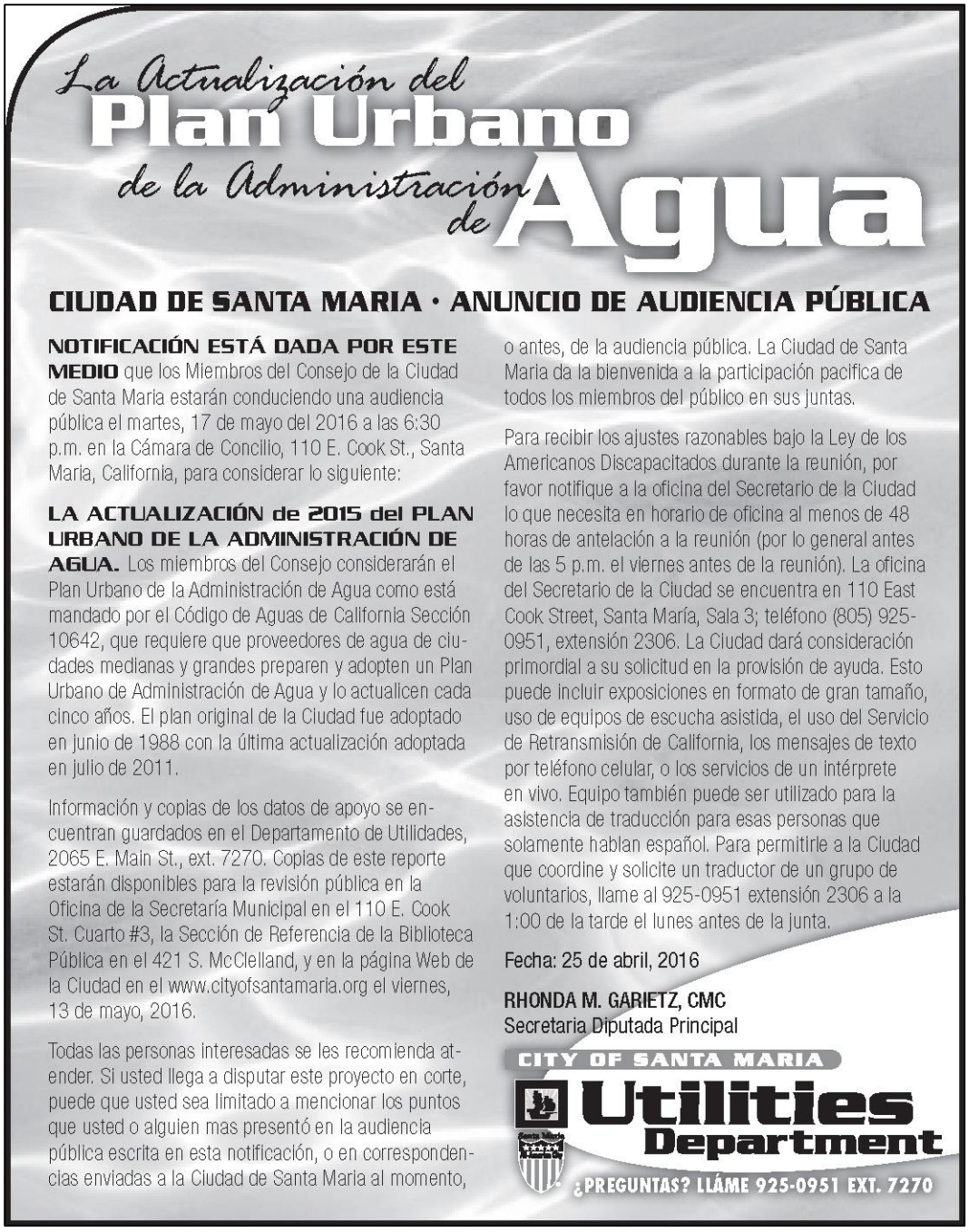


Figure I-4. Public Hearing Notice (Spanish) of UWMP Public Hearing on May 17, 2016

Santa Maria Times | Sunday, April 10, 2016 | B3

Lindsey

From Page B1

from the Santa Rosa and installed on the Harvard.

Besides Carson Porter, my sources of information for this history are the following books: "Disaster Log of Ships" and "Shipwrecks of the Pacific Coast," both by Jim Gibbs, and "Pacific Coastal Liners," by Gordon Newell and Joe Williamson.

Celebrate Earth Day at Montaña de Oro. Join PG&E employees April 16 to celebrate Earth Day at Montaña de Oro State Park. The event is one of a number of service projects sponsored by PG&E and the California State Parks Foundation. Be sure to dress for outdoor work, with long pants, long-sleeved shirt, sturdy shoes, hat, gloves and sunscreen. Snacks and a light lunch will be provided. Bring your own refillable water bottle. Rangers will provide tools and supervision. Please register at the California State Parks website, http://www.calparks.org/help/earth-day/earth-day-registration.html

John Lindsey is Pacific Gas and Electric Co.'s Diablo Canyon Power Plant marine meteorologist and a media relations representative. Email him at pgeweather@pge.com or follow him on Twitter @PGE_John.

Contributed

Walls of fog like this one have caused numerous shipwrecks along the shoreline of the Central Coast over the years.

Lines

From Page B1

Sheriff's deputies are concerned there may be more victims out there and request anyone who may have had similar encounters with Taylor or with any information regarding this case to call the Santa Maria Sheriff's Substation at 805-934-6150 or to leave an anonymous tip at 805-681-4171.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Man rescued after fall from cliff

A man was taken to the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital after falling 30 to 45 feet off a cliff in Isla Vista after midnight on Saturday.

The unnamed victim was located at a cliff by the 6600 block of Del Playa Drive. Due to the location of the cliff and high tides, Santa Barbara County Fire Department officials placed the patient in a basket and used ropes to hoist up the patient, which took 25 minutes.

The fall victim suffered moderate injuries and was taken to Cottage Hospital by AMR.

Authorities are currently investigating the cause of the fall.

Mike Eliason, Contributor/Santa Barbara County Fire Department

Santa Barbara County Fire personnel hoist an injured man to safety early Saturday morning after he fell approximately 30 to 45 feet off a cliff in Isla Vista. The man suffered moderate injuries.

Frank Cowan, Contributor

JoAnn Smith Wilson, of Santa Maria, great-granddaughter of the owners of the original Smith/Enos Ranch property, speaks during the presentation Wilson said her great-grandparents, Billy and Sarah Jane Smith, built the house in 1871.

Talk

From Page B1

Betterravia, holds a long history of how the city of Santa Maria came to be, and has also been a hot topic issue in recent city council meetings, especially after the Enos Ranchos development project began gaining momentum.

"My great-grandparents, Billy and Sarah Jane Smith, who built the house in 1871, were very courageous," said Wilson. "My great grandfather was only 15 when he stowed away to go to Toronto. He went back to England then returned to Canada before moving to Virginia City, Nevada."

On the way to Virginia City, while the ship was traveling up the coast on the way to San Francisco, the ship had sank. Belongings were thrown away and passengers had to swim ashore.

The Smiths moved to Arroyo Grande after living in Virginia City for a year, then finally settled at the Santa Maria Valley in 1871, where they established a home on a farm site located two miles southeast of the present city of Santa Maria.

The Smiths had three sons; William Leland, Charles Douglas and Marion Smith, all born on the family property. Many of the Smiths became prominent citizens in the community, and moved to Southern California or on to city life as attorneys or businesspeople.

The family also donated nearby land to the first schoolhouse in the city known as Pleasant Valley School, which has since been moved to Buellton.

After Wilson's great-grandfather passed away in October of 1901, her great-grandmother sold the property to Joe Enos, dairy farmer and Portuguese immigrant, and moved the family to a new home at 619 S. Broadway.

Enos and his wife Mary Barcellos purchased the property and later established a farm. They raised seven children and began an agricultural enterprise at the turn of the century.

"I myself have been inside the house twice," said Wilson, at the conclusion of her presentation. "The house is made of redwood, so the foundation is still sturdy and will hold up for a long time if it's cared for."

"The barns behind the house are gone, but here's some hoping that the city will move it on down the hill," Wilson said.

"The Santa Barbara County Historical Society has ruled that the house cannot be destroyed and must be preserved," she declared, to which members of the audience cheered loudly and applauded.

Wilson encouraged audience members to begin fundraising to help restore the house.

"Talk to your supervisors and see what we can do about preserving this part of history," she said.

Cindy Ransick, museum director at the Santa Maria Valley Historical Society, also encouraged people who have toured the house in the past to donate pictures of the farmhouse.

"There is a lot of planning for the future of this farmhouse, and we want to reclaim this house for history," said Ransick. "We will ask all of you to be a part of that as well."

Some members of the audience raised questions about the fate of the farmhouse, given the current business development plans that have made their way into the chamber of City Hall.

"Why will this house be moved?" asked one audience member.

"It's because the land where the house is is going to be used for businesses — a car dealership and different restaurants," answered Ransick, to which everyone booed and protested in unison.

Evie Geiger of Santa Maria Valley Speaks, shared her sentiment over the potential future of the farmhouse.

"The house isn't as vandalized as people think it is, but because of the impression it leaves outside, they believe the house is in terrible shape," Geiger said. "Today let all these people know that there's so much history behind this house that goes back so many years."

Dereta Cooper, who moved to Santa Maria just six months ago, also agreed that the city should at least salvage what little is left of Santa Maria's past.

"If they let the house go, they'll lose history," Cooper said. "I think it's an absolutely aesthetically-pleasing house, and I could see the house being restored."

Gina Kim covers crime and courts for Santa Maria Times. Follow her on Twitter @gina_k710

Athletes

From Page B1

to succeed and the ability to participate in local events, socialize with other athletes and just have a good time," Chavez said.

Excitement buzzed as the games Kick started with the Parade of Athletes, in which the participants in the games proudly marched around the track as they waved and blew kisses to family and friends who came to watch, followed by a traditional Olympic torch-lighting ceremony.

Runner Chris McClung has been participating in these games for 15 years. Last year at the Southern California games, he won three gold medals.

When asked what his favorite part about being in the Special Olympics was, McClung simply said: "Running."

"I like to compete against my friends," he said. "And I love to run. It's my favorite thing."

Saturday's games were likened to the traditional Olympics, complete with an Olympic Village that was planned and run by Hancock College's Recreation Management Program students.

"We created three stations for the athletes and their families to come out to between their games," said Sabrina Arcos, coordinator for the Special Olympic Village. "We just wanted to give them a little fun time."

Students met in class twice a week for a month to plan to create the village, which stationed gymnastics demonstrations, a yoga and stretching area and a poster station, where families could make posters to cheer on their athletes.

And cheer they did. As Jerry Hogan fired his starting pistol, as he has at these games since 1991, cheers erupted around the track as not only friends and family applauded, but competitors rooted on their peers.

"Not only are they out here for the competition, these are their peers and this is their socialization," said Chuck Jordan, coach for the San Luis Obispo athletes. "They're having a great, wonderful time."

"Everyone wins," he said.

Frank Cowan photos, Contributor

Kaitlyn Sabedra, of Santa Maria, sings the national anthem during opening ceremonies at the annual Northern Santa Barbara County Area Games track and field competition Saturday at Pioneer Valley High School.

Aidan Fouts, 9, of Orcutt, participates in the softball throw during the annual Northern Santa Barbara County Area Games track and field competition Saturday at Pioneer Valley High School.

Figure I-5. Santa Maria Times Advertisement of UWMP Workshop (April 10, 2016)

SANTA MARIA TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 2016 | B3

Roundup

From B1

Santa Ynez 12, Templeton 6

Nick Kormos and Quinn Collison lost just one game as they swept three doubles sets, and the Pirates (7-6, 7-0) completed a perfect first round of Los Padres League play with a win at Templeton.

Santa Ynez won all nine doubles sets. Chase Brubaker and Owen Andersen dropped five games as they took three sets.

Cooper Owens and Kurt Beehler won two sets, and Jake Marx and Quinn McKibben won one.

Jack Carty, Braxton Johnson and Max Porter all won a singles set for Santa Ynez.

Morro Bay 13, Santa Maria 5

Clark Kringel won two singles sets for the Saints, who lost a Los Padres League match to the Pirates.

Kevin Carbajal and Guadalupe Navarro each won a singles set for Santa Maria. John Anghahan and Gabriel Romero won a doubles set by forfeit for the Saints.

St. Joseph 18, Pioneer Valley 0

The Knights swept aside the Panthers 18-0 with August Munster dropping only one game as the No. 1 singles player.

The Knights lost only three singles games combined.

Cabrillo 12, Nipomo 6

The Conqs dominated in singles, including beating Jon Johnson — one of the league's top singles players — twice to secure a 12-6 win.

Cedric Kwon beat Johnson 6-2 in a battle of No. 1 singles players. Josh Ogan won 6-4 in his matchup up with the top Titan.

Cabrillo got two doubles wins from Alex Fernandez and Jeremiah Lamar. The Conqs duo trailed 5-4 to Emilio Moreno and Jose Garcia in their first set of the match, but rallied to win 7-5.

Lompoc 12, Orcutt Academy 6

The Braves won all nine doubles points in a 12-6 win at Orcutt Academy.

Lompoc's Gabriel Alcantara won two singles sets. The Braves lost only seven games combined in the nine doubles sets.

All of Orcutt Academy's points came in singles. Dominic Mariscal swept three sets, Kyle Wells won twice and Griffin Wells won once.

BOYS GOLF

Mission Prep 473, St. Joseph no score

St. Joseph's Ethan Ashbrook was the medalist, with a two-under 69 in windy conditions at Dairy Creek in San Luis Obispo. The Knights did not have enough players to score.

Luke Adam and Eddie Aldridge both shot an 82 for the Knights. Noah Martinez came in at 107. Chandler Senior led the Royals with an 81.

Paso Robles 407, Righetti 454

Medalist Greg Potruch shot a 73 and led the Bearcats to a PAC 8 League win over the Warriors at Hunter Ranch Golf Course in Paso Robles.

Keith Moles led Righetti with an 82. Duran Solis (90), Rollie Wineman (92), Joe Moles (93) and Adam Portman (97) followed Keith Moles for the Warriors.

GIRLS SWIMMING

Arroyo Grande 112, Atascadero 40

Paige Leonard took the open 200-yard freestyle in 2 minutes, 14.23 and 100 butterfly in 1:06.77 as the Eagles moved to 5-1, 5-0 with a PAC 8 League win over the Greyhounds.

Sam Hasel won the 200 individual medley in a personal best 2:25.23 for the Eagles. Hannah Parson took the 500 freestyle in 5:36.18 and the 100 backstroke in 1:03.47.

Leonard and Parson both swam for the 200 medley relay team, that won in 2:02.95.

Santa Barbara 115, Righetti 75

Isabela Fraire swam two consideration times for the CIF Southern Section Preliminaries, though the Warriors lost a non-league meet to the Dons.

Fraire won the 200 individual medley in 2:18.49 and the 100 breaststroke in 1:36.02.

She also swam a leg for the winning 200 medley relay team, that won in 2:02.11, which is also a consideration time for the prelims.

Chelsey Kang won the 100 butterfly in 1:05.85 for the Warriors.

BOYS SWIMMING

Righetti 95, Santa Barbara 90

Austin Nims and Caleb Sanders went 1-2 in the 100 freestyle, helping lift the Warriors (8-1) to a non-league win over Santa Barbara.

The Warriors outscored the by 22 points in the last four events.

Robert Groppetti swam the first leg for Righetti's winning 200 freestyle relay team, won the 100 backstroke in 56.78 and swam the winning leg for the 400 freestyle relay team, which Ryker Dacus, Sandberg and Nims rounded out, as Righetti won with a late surge.

Righetti's 400 freestyle relay quartet won in 3:22.48.

SOFTBALL

Arroyo Grande 5, Pioneer Valley 4

The Eagles beat Pioneer Valley 5-4 in a back-and-forth contest paced by Julie Lewis' complete game and eight strikeouts.

The Panthers took a 1-0 lead in the second and the Eagles tied it in the bottom half of the inning.

Pioneer Valley scored two in the third inning and the Eagles immediately got one back.

Pioneer Valley led 4-2 after the fourth inning. But the Eagles scored three runs in the fifth inning to rally for the win.

Sophomore Hailey Arrington hit a double and a single after replacing leadoff hitter Sam Oliver, who went down with an injury.

Bailey Killough hit two doubles.

Kacey Burger hit a solo home run to deep center field for the biggest hit of the game.

Vanessa Gomez drove in two runs for Pioneer Valley. Siana Castillo and Maxine Lopez each knocked in one.

The Eagles travel Thursday to unbeaten to Atascadero.

Righetti 3, St. Joseph 0

St. Joseph starter Nadia Saucedo went up against Righetti ace Katie Barbarick and held her own.

Barbarick allowed just two hits to the Knights, though.

Jacqui Prober provided most of the Righetti offense, with a double. The Warriors scored an unearned run in the first and two runs in the third.

The Knights played well defensively, committing just one error on the day.

Barbarick struck out 10 batters and walked four. The Knights stranded eight runners.

Prober went 2-for-3 for the Warriors.

The girls were relaxed and just played their game today, it was great," St. Joseph coach Jon Valencia said. "But props to Righetti, Jacqui Prober and Delanie Wisz and Katie. They did a great job!"

Nipomo 11, Santa Ynez 1

The Titans beat Santa Ynez 11-1 in six innings with several home runs powering the Nipomo offense.

Kate Russell hit a three run home run and Jennae Abatti hit a two run shot. Russell was 3-for-4 and Ahlijah Reslin also went 3-for-4.

Hope Goodall pitched six innings and allowed four hits while striking out six. Goodall also was 3-for-5 and scored two runs.

Nipomo is 9-7 (3-2 LPL).

Orcutt Academy 3, Santa Maria 2

Shelby Mohler hit a game-winning triple to score two runs and rally Orcutt Academy past Santa Maria 3-2.

Mohler also pitched three innings, giving up two runs on only one hit. Freshman Cielo Ruvalcaba went 2-for-3 for the Spartans.

Valley Christian 26, Shandon 0

Perla Paniagua threw a no-hitter and the Lions scored 14 runs in the third inning on their way to a dominant 26-0 win at Shandon.

The Lions had 23 hits. Hannah Walls went 5-for-5 with five RBI, three runs and two doubles. Cheyenne Kubiak drove in nine runs and Paniagua scored four runs.

Templeton 3, Cabrillo 0

The Conqs were shut down Tuesday in a 3-0 loss at Templeton in a game of 4-0 teams in the LPL.

Cabrillo mustered two hits against star freshman pitcher Ashley Daugherty, who is now 6-1 with a .95 ERA. The Conqs host Templeton Friday.

Santa Barbara 8-3, Hancock 7-6

The Bulldogs (15-19-1, 6-8) split a Western State Conference North Division doubleheader at Santa Barbara City College, losing the first game 8-7 and winning the second 6-3.

Judith Salazar drove in Christabel Chavez with the winning run on a sacrifice fly in the second game. Larissa Ostrander and Maggie Dasis scored on a throwing error on the play.

Shannon Peterson pitched 5 2/3 innings to get the win for Hancock.

Panthers

From B1

The Eagles repeatedly knocked back San Luis Obispo's attacks. Matt Wingerden had seven blocks and Andy VanBogelen blocked eight shots and delivered four kills.

"The blocks really helped us tonight," Allen said. "That was huge."

Sasha Slyuma had 32 assists and Ryan Meffert led with 13 kills. Jackson Tourdot chipped in eight kills.

"Our digging really helped to keep our momentum," Allen said. "Raleigh Burk dug everything. Nothing got by him."

The Eagles trailed by six points in the third set but rallied to win. "We trusted we could come back," Allen said.

St. Joseph 3, Providence 0

The Knights (6-8) swept the Santa Barbara-based Lions 25-5, 25-17, 25-20 in a non-league match at St. Joseph's Hofschulte Gym.

Landon Ma'a had four assists, five kills and a block for the Knights. Joel Ashor amassed four kills and nine assists. Brandon Cantor added three kills and three assists.

Santa Ynez 3, Templeton 1

The Pirates (8-7, 7-0) spoiled the Eagles a first-set win, then rallied for a 23-25, 25-18, 25-17, 25-12 win at Templeton.

Blake Lockhart pounded 23 kills for Santa Ynez, and Blake Hadley added 16.

Alden Fahey had four blocks in the second set and, "His presence in the middle really steadied us," said Santa Ynez coach Chip Fenerga. "They had a middle (blocker) who was giving us a lot of trouble, and Alden really steadied things for us the second and third sets."

Alex Peterschick had 26 assists and a block for the Pirates.

Paso Robles 3, Righetti 0

Righetti lost to Paso Robles 25-23, 26-24 and 25-20 Tuesday. No other details were available at press time.

Gasca

From B1

"We played much better defensively today," he added. "We're way better than we were on defense (in the Classic)."

Jeffery Ray at second base and Fabian Concholla at shortstop were solid in the middle of the field, Allen said.

Ray also scored the first run for the Braves in the fourth inning. He stole third and went home on an errant throw into the dugout. Gasca was on first base and went to third base on the play.

Ruben Cortez drove in Gasca with a single and that was all the run support the Braves pitcher needed when he returned to the mound.

Lompoc has won three straight games but have only played two games since an April 1 win over Pioneer Valley in the Righetti Classic. The win at Morro Bay puts the Braves at 5-5 in the Los Padres League and in position to move into fourth or even third place by the end of the week.

"Guys are a little more comfortable in the second round of league," Allen said. "It's time to start turning it on a little bit. The young guys are getting games under their belt. Now we can let them play and let them be athletes.

"I think we're going to be OK. We just have to keep playing hard."

Lompoc hosts the Pirates at 4 p.m. Wednesday and then back to Morro Bay on Friday.

Cabrillo 2, Templeton 1

The Conqs beat Templeton 2-1 in a pitching duel that pitted Philip Martin against Macer Lardner in complete game duels. Martin struck out six Eagles and gave up one earned run on only three hits. Lardner gave up two runs on six hits and struck out five.

Templeton led 1-0 after the third inning and the Conqs didn't start to rally until the sixth inning. Dylan Malden tripled and was brought home on a single by Joseph Sousa to tie the game.

Cameron Binnebose hit a two-out single in the seventh inning to score Benji Gonzales for the go-ahead run.

"It was a really good come from behind road win against one of the best pitchers in the league," said Jonathan Osborne, Cabrillo's head coach. "We were able to hang in there. We had a couple opportunities to score and we were able to come through today."

The Conqs are 8-3 in the Los Padres League. Templeton is 6-5 and falls to third place in the league.

Cabrillo hosts Templeton at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

Arroyo Grande 6, Mission Prep 2

Cameron Hirabara went 2-for-3 with a run for the Eagles, Brayden Pinkerton scored twice and had an RBI as he went 2-for-3 at the plate. Nolan Elias also scored twice, going 3-for-3.

Arroyo Grande pitcher Zak Mosley threw a gem, limiting the Royals to no earned runs and six hits, walking one and striking out one.

The Eagles are now 11-4 overall and 5-2 in the PAC 8.

San Luis Obispo 1, Righetti 0

The Tigers scored once in the fifth inning and that was enough for them to win this PAC 8 League game at San Luis Obispo.

The Tigers moved to 7-0 in the PAC 8. The Warriors, who had just two hits, singles by Jaden Lyburtus and Tanner Sampson, against Jake Rodgers, dipped to 3-4 in league games.

Santa Ynez 7, Nipomo 0

Zach Torra threw a complete game in a 7-0 win for the Pirates at Nipomo.

Torra struck out 11 and gave up only two hits. The Pirates had 10 hits and head coach Warren Dickey called it a "group effort."

Santa Maria 3, Orcutt Academy 2

The Saints beat Orcutt Academy 3-2 in eight innings after the Spartans tied in the bottom of the seventh inning.

The Spartans took a 1-0 lead in the bottom of the first inning but the Saints took a 2-1 lead in the top of the fourth inning.

Tristan Gutierrez pitched five innings for the Saints. Paul Navarro finished the game.

Trevor Garcia hit three doubles for Santa Maria, who had 11 hits in the game.

VCA 32, Shandon 0, 5 Inn.

Luke Nichols had a huge day for the Lions, going 3-for-6 with seven RBIs, including a grand slam in the second inning. Nichols also had two doubles for the Lions.

Ryan Moore finished 3-for-6 with an RBI, Shawn Weldon went 3-for-5 with four RBIs and Jack Barker finished 2-for-4 with three RBIs.

Barker also started on the mound for the Lions and struck out 11 of the 15 batters he faced.

Andrew Sparvin had four RBIs for the Lions, who are 1-1 in the CVL. Christian Rohde went 3-for-4 and added two RBIs for VCA.

The Lions play Maricopa at home Friday. Their game against Dunn has been moved to this Monday.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

Los Angeles Pierce 6, Hancock 3

The Brahmas hit two two-run singles against Hancock College reliever Jason Terrones in the seventh inning to earn a come-from-behind Western State Conference win over the Bulldogs at Hancock's John Osborne Field.

Kyle King struck out a career-high 14 and Colby Barrick hit his fifth home run of the season for the Bulldogs, who dropped to 16-14, 8-10. The Brahmas are 8-22, 4-14.

Figure I-6. Santa Maria Times Advertisement of UWMP Workshop (April 13, 2016)

Radio Announcements

City of Santa Maria Urban Water Management Plan Update

- The City of Santa Maria will conduct a Public Hearing on Tuesday, May 17, 2016, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers to consider the adoption of the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. Urban Water Management Plans are prepared to ensure that there are adequate water supplies to meet existing and future water demands.
- The City of Santa Maria welcomes participation at its meetings from all members of the public.
- For more information regarding the Urban Water Management Plan, the City of Santa Maria Utilities Department will host a Public Workshop.
    - The Public Workshop is scheduled for April 14, 2016, at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located at City Hall.
    - Copies of the Urban Water Management Plan will be available at the City Clerk's Office at 110 E. Cook Street, Rm. 3 and the Reference Section of the City Library at 420 S. Broadway, and on the City's Web Site.
    - Call the Utilities Department at 925-0951 extension 7270 for more information.

Actualización Sobre el Plan Urbano de la Administración del Agua de la Ciudad de Santa María

- La Ciudad de Santa Maria llevará a cabo una audiencia pública el martes 17 de mayo de 2016, a las 6:30 p.m. en la Cámara del Consejo para considerar la adopción del Plan de Administración del Agua Urbana del 2015. Los planes de gestión del agua urbana están preparados para asegurar que hay abastecimiento adecuado de agua para satisfacer las demandas de agua existentes y en el futuro.

- La Ciudad de Santa Maria invita a participar a todos los miembros del público en sus sesiones.

- Para obtener más información sobre el Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana, el Departamento de Utilidades de la Ciudad de Santa Maria tendrá un taller público.
    - El Taller público está programado para el 14 de abril de, 2016, a las 6:00 p.m. en la Cámara de Consejo Municipal ubicados en el Ayuntamiento/City Hall.
    - Copias del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana estarán disponibles en la Oficina de la Secretaría Municipal al 110 E. Cook Street, Rm. 3 y en la sección de referencia de la biblioteca de la ciudad 420 S. Broadway, y también en la página web de la Ciudad.
    - Llame al Departamento de Utilidades al 925-0951 extensión 7270 para obtener más información.

Figure I-7. Radio Announcements of UWMP Public Hearing and Public Workshop

END OF DOCUMENT